

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

China

Vol I No 014

22 January 1987

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS**GENERAL**

Spokesman Says Masses Support Hu's Removal [AFP] A 1
Full Text of Foreign Ministry Statements A 1
[WEN WEI PO 22 Jan]
RENMIN RIBAO on U.S.-Soviet Arms Control Talks [17 Jan] A 3

NORTHEAST ASIA

PRC 'Sources' on Hu's Arbitrariness on Japan [KYODO] D 1
Huang Hua, Gu Mu Receive Japanese Diet Members D 1
New Trends in Japan's Foreign Policy Viewed D 2
[RENMIN RIBAO 17 Jan]
Song Ping at Joint Venture Signing Ceremony D 3

PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Zhu Houze Reportedly 'Already Been Dismissed' K 1
[HONGKONG STANDARD 22 Jan]
Leaders Attend Spring Festival Tea Party K 1
More on Speeches, Attendees K 3
TV Shows Tea Party K 4
Yu Qiuli Speech K 4
Culture Ministry Meeting Stresses Four Tasks K 6
[WEN WEI PO 20 Jan]
Wang Meng Addresses Meeting K 7
Wang Meng Optimistic About Campus Situation K 8
[BEIJING REVIEW 5 Jan]
Vice Premier Li Peng Stresses 1987 Major Tasks K 9
Li Peng Denies Intellectuals Crackdown Target K 9
Peng Zhen Asserts 4 Principles as Guiding Line K 10
NPC Discusses Resolution, 'Spiritual Pollution' K 11
Commentator on Publicizing Four Principles K 13
[GUANGMING RIBAO 8 Jan]
LIAOWANG on Opposing Bourgeois Liberalization K 15
[OVERSEAS EDITION 19 Jan]
Rules To Help Foreign-Funded Business Issued K 16
PRC To Recheck Key Construction Projects K 17

PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS**EAST REGION**

Shanghai's JIEFANG RIBAO Criticizes Wang Ruowang O 1
[16 Jan]
Wang Fang Addresses Zhejiang PLA Meeting O 5

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Guangxi's CPC Secretary Inspects Prefecture	P 1
Hainan Military District Holds CPC Congress	P 2
Henan Radio on Party-Intellectual Discord	P 3
Hunan Holds Enlarged PLA Plenary Session	P 5
Hunan Leaders at Forum of Model Workers	P 6

NORTH REGION

Beijing Municipality To Suppress Advertisements [KYODO]	R 1
Hebei Leader on Important Politburo Meeting	R 1
Hebei Radio Stresses Observing Party Discipline	R 2
Shanxi Party Unanimous Support for Hu Resignation	R 3

NORTHWEST REGION

Shaanxi Plans Spiritual Civilization Measures	T 1
---	-----

HONG KONG & MACAO

HONG KONG

Beijing Reportedly 'Opposed' Wilson Appointment [SUNDAY STANDARD 18 Jan]	W 1
Legislators View Length of Governor's Term [SUNDAY MORNING POST 18 Jan]	W 2
Briefs: Hong Kong-Guangzhou Railway Station	W 3

SPOKESMAN SAYS MASSES SUPPORT HU'S REMOVAL

HK220450 Hong Kong AFP in English 1003 GMT 21 Jan 87

[Text] Beijing, Jan 21 (AFP) -- The Chinese masses support the removal of Hu Yaobang from the general secretaryship of the Chinese Communist Party, a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry here said Wednesday.

"The change of personnel is in conformity with the aspiration of the large number of party members and the broad masses of the people and has also won their support," said spokesman Ma Yuzhen.

Mr Ma also reiterated that Mr Hu's departure would not affect China's programme of economic reform, its open-door economic policy or its foreign policy.

Mr Hu resigned Friday, following a wave of protests by students calling for more freedom and democracy that swept China in December.

FULL TEXT OF FOREIGN MINISTRY'S STATEMENTS

HK220721 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 22 Jan 87 pp 1, 2

[Report: "Full Text of Foreign Ministry Spokesman's Answers to Questions Raised by Reporters"]

[Text] Beijing, 21 Jan -- A spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry reiterated today that Hu Yaobang's resignation would not affect China's foreign policy or its policy toward Hong Kong.

Director of the Information Department Ma Yuzhen stressed again: The drive to oppose liberalization this time will not be carried out in the form of a political movement. The main aim is to educate the masses and criticize a very small number of erroneous views.

He also stated: At present, Acting General Secretary Zhao Ziyang is still prime minister of the State Council.

The following is the full text of Ma Yuzhen's answers to reporters' questions:

The Problem of Personnel Change [subhead]

Question: Will the resignation of Hu Yaobang from his post as general secretary change the policy of opening up, the investment environment, and the policy toward Hong Kong?

Ma: The personnel change in the CPC Central Committee and our present struggle to oppose bourgeois liberalization will never affect implementation of the various internal and foreign policies and guiding principles adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. On the contrary, they will be implemented in a more correct and systematic way. Our policy of opening up, reform and enlivening the economy will never change. We will continue to improve the environment for foreign countries to make investment in China. The internal and foreign policies, which I mentioned just now, include our policy toward Hong Kong. Our foreign relations will not be affected. We will continue to implement a foreign policy of independence, initiative, and peace.

Zhao Ziyang's Post [subhead]

Question: Can you tell me if Premier Zhao, who has become the acting general secretary, is still the prime minister of the government? If the post of prime minister is to be taken up by someone else, when will it take place? Is the NPC Standing Committee still in session?

Ma: Our prime minister of the State Council is still Zhao Ziyang. The news on the meeting of the NPC Standing Committee has been published by the press.

The Petitions by Students Studying Abroad [subhead]

Question: According to a report by the NEW YORK TIMES, more than 1,000 Chinese students in New York signed their petitions to protest against the dismissal of Hu Yaobang from his post. Is there any comment on this matter by the Foreign Ministry?

Ma: The personnel change in the CPC Central Committee is beneficial to the implementation of the line, guiding principles, and policies adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee in a more correct and systematic way. It is in accord with the desires of the broad masses of party members and people of the whole country. I believe that most of our students studying abroad will welcome this.

The Questions on the Post of Zhu Houze [subhead]

Question: The director of the Central Propaganda Department has allegedly been dismissed from his post, because he protected Fang Lizhi from criticism last year. Is he still director of the Central Propaganda Department? If not, who will replace him?

Ma: I know nothing about the situation you mentioned just now, so there is nothing I can tell you.

Question: Could you give us some comment on the recent Soviet decision on withdrawing its troops from Mongolia?

Ma: We have paid attention to the news published by the Soviet side. The key to the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations lies in the removal of the three great obstacles, the obstacle of the Soviet Union supporting the Vietnamese invasion Cambodia in particular.

Question: Do you think that the Soviet decision is a positive decision? Also, can you tell us about the situation in Sino-Soviet relations before the restoration of the Sino-Soviet border talks?

Ma: I have answered your first question just now, and there is no further comment on it. As far as the second question is concerned, over the past year, development has been achieved in the economic and trade relations as well as exchanges of personnel between China and the Soviet Union. But there is no substantial change with regard to the political relations between the two countries.

Sino-Pakistani Border Agreement [subhead]

Question: Some Indian newspapers have said that Pakistan had conceded part of the Kashmir territory to China. Is there any comment by the Foreign Ministry on this issue?

Ma: It is known to all that through friendly consultations, China and Pakistan solved their border questions in 1963. China and Pakistan, as sovereign states, completely have their right to do so, and no other countries have the right to interfere. The Sino-Pakistani border agreement does not involve any problem of Kashmir. The remarks uttered by this high-ranking Indian officer were completely groundless and irresponsible.

Question: You said just now that Zhao Ziyang is still prime minister of the State Council. Does this not mean that he will no longer retain the premiership after a certain period of time?

Ma: As a spokesman of the Foreign Minister, I can only tell you the present situation.

Question: Can you specifically comment on or explain the mistakes made by Hu Yaobang? Can you give a definition of bourgeois liberalization?

The Measures for Opposing Liberalization [subhead]

Ma: Comrade Hu Yaobang's mistakes have been clearly explained in the communique of the enlarged meeting of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau. I will not make further comment on this. As for the second question, I will do my best to express my views for your reference. The special implication for opposing bourgeois liberalization is reflected in the fact that we oppose the act of negating the four cardinal principles, the capitalist road, and complete Westernization in China. A few days ago, one of our vice ministers mentioned this point in his speech. You may review his speech in order to have a more accurate understanding of the issue.

Question: What specific measures will you take to oppose bourgeois liberalization? What is the role of the party, universities and organizations in this regard?

Ma: We oppose bourgeois liberalization, but will not adopt a method of political movement. Just as Premier Zhao has pointed out, we will not follow some previous erroneous measures. Our main purpose is to educate the masses, and criticize a very small number of erroneous views.

RENMIN RIBAO ON U.S. -SOVIET ARMS CONTROL TALKS

HK200317 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Jan 87 p 6

[Commentary by Fan Min (2455 2404): "Let Us See if the Deadlock Can Be Broken -- The Situation Facing the Seventh Round of U.S. -Soviet Arms Control Talks"]

[Text] Another round of U.S.-Soviet arms control talks began on 15 January in Geneva. Since talks between the two countries resumed in March 1985, this is the seventh round of their talks on nuclear and space weapons. It is still difficult to forecast the prospects. However, a comprehensive survey of the U.S. -Soviet talks over the past 2 years has shown that controversies over different opinions on how to control armaments between the two sides were intense. Although they came closer in their views concerning some aspects of nuclear weapons, great efforts are needed to narrow the considerably wide gap between them before an agreement is reached, while particularly acute antagonism exists between the two sides regarding strategic defence using space weapons.

With Much Bargaining, the Two Sides Have Come Closer in Their Views [subhead]

Over the past 2 years, both the United States and the Soviet Union have successively proposed quite a few arms control projects, and each has made some concessions. Especially during the Iceland summit meeting between the two countries in the latter half of 1986, unanimous agreement was reached in their views on some arms control issues. The main points were: Concerning strategic nuclear weapons, the two parties consented to reduce the number of their strategic nuclear weapons by 50 percent in the next 5 years, and it was stipulated that each side should cut back the number of the delivery vehicles for strategic weapons (namely land-based intercontinental missiles, submarine-launched missiles, and long-range bombers) from the existing more than 2,000 to 1,600, and the number of strategic nuclear warheads from more than 10,000 to 6,000. Regarding medium-range ballistic missiles, the two sides initially decided to reduce to zero their deployment in Europe within 5 years, while the Soviet Union and the United States would each retain 10 respectively in Asia and the United States proper. The two sides were relaxed even on the strategic defense issue, and showed their willingness to continue to observe the antimissile treaty in the next decade.

The Differences Between Them Are Still Great, and They Are Still in Deadlock [subhead]

Starting from their own interests, however, the United States and the Soviet Union have each insisted on their own views, whether on nuclear disarmament or strategic defense, and major disputes remain. As a result, deadlock keeps emerging in the bilateral talks on disarmament between the two countries. The Soviet Union holds the view that each side might decide on its own the number and proportion of weapons and warheads of various categories to be retained after the cutback within 5 years, while the United States holds the view that would be favorable to the Soviet Union maintaining the existing advantages of its land-based intercontinental missiles; therefore, the United States stands for making specific stipulations on the numbers of guided missiles and warheads of various categories, and limitations on the warheads of land-based intercontinental missiles and their payloads. Of course the Soviet Union will not agree to this, and considers the U.S. proposal to be aimed at sabotaging Soviet defense strength and maintaining U.S. superiority. Also, on the issue of destroying medium-range missiles, the two sides differ in their opinions. The United States accepts the demand of its West European allies, and has made the proposal that in destroying medium-range missiles in Europe, it is necessary to take into consideration the balance of short-range nuclear weapons and conventional weapons in Europe, because the Soviet Union has great advantages in these two respects at present.

But the greatest difference lies in space weapons. In fact, the U.S. strategic defense project has become the focus of dispute in the U.S.-Soviet talks. One of the major aspects of the dispute is how to deal with the antimissile treaty. The Soviet Union holds the view that the antimissile treaty should not only be maintained, but its system strengthened. It proposes that the research, development, and testing of space weapons be banned in the next decade, and demands that the United States restrict the research and testing of its strategic defense system to within the laboratory. But the United States holds that it is entitled to conduct research and testing of its strategic defense system in or outside the laboratory. Another aspect is whether nuclear disarmament should be linked to space weapons. The Soviet Union reaffirms that nuclear disarmament must be linked to restricting research on antimissile systems, and resolved as a package. It stresses that without an agreement on space weapons, any agreements on nuclear disarmament will be out of the question. The United States, for its part, holds the view that the issues of nuclear weapons and space weapons should be separated and that they should not be combined.

It can be seen that through their talks over the past 2 years, many outstanding issues remain. This reflects the complexity and acuteness of the current round of U.S.-Soviet disarmament talks.

The Stakes Are Great, and Struggle Is Unavoidable [subhead]

The endless disputes between the United States and the Soviet Union on disarmament issues are closely related to the strategic interests of each.

In the mid-1980's both the United States and the Soviet Union successively proposed their long-term national strategies. Both of their visions rested not only on beefing up their military strength but on reinforcing their comprehensive national strength in an all-round way. The United States worked out a strategic defense project, attempting not only to make some breakthroughs in new military fields, but also to seize a commanding height in technology, to lead its economy with high technology, and to boost its national strength, so as to leave the Soviet Union lagging far behind. The Soviet Union for its part proposed "a strategy of accelerated development" aiming at racing against time to change the relatively backward state of its domestic economy and technological field while maintaining its military strength, so as to upgrade its national strength and place itself in a more favorable position to contend with the United States.

Regarding the present condition of nuclear armaments, the nuclear strength of the United States and the Soviet Union is in balance and in an 'over-kill' state, and the butback in number of each of their huge nuclear arsenals will not affect their nuclear strength, but will benefit them by reducing their military expenditures. On this point, it is possible for the two sides to reach some agreement on reducing nuclear weapons. The question is how each will gain more in disarmament, which is one of the aspects in the mutual struggle in their talks. Another aspect in their struggles will be between restricting and safeguarding the strategic defense project. The Soviet Union attempts to bargain for a restriction of the U.S. Strategic defense project with its concessions in nuclear disarmament, while the United States wants to benefit from nuclear disarmament, while simultaneously safeguarding its strategic defense project. Therefore, the proposals of the United States and the Soviet Union reflect their own strategic intentions, as well as their intention of preserving their military strength.

On the eve of the current round of disarmament talks, both the United States and the Soviet Union have expressed their will to make progress on the basis of the achievements of previous Geneva talks. However, the Soviet side says "now we'll see how Washington will act," while the U.S. side says "now the ball is in the Soviet court"; both have shifted responsibility to the other party. It seems that the current round of talks will not be smooth sailing.

1. 22 Jan 87

P R C I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
N O R T H E A S T A S I A

D 1

P R C 'S O U R C E S ' O N H U ' S A R B I T R A R I N E S S O N J A P A N

OW220201 Tokyo KYODO in English 0152 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Beijing, Jan 22 (KYODO) -- Hu Yaobang, who resigned as party general secretary January 16, had been under fire for his "arbitrary" decisions on Sino-Japanese affairs, Chinese sources here disclosed Wednesday.

The sources cited as such an "arbitrary" decision the proposal to invite 3,000 Japanese youths to China, which was made by Hu when he visited Japan in November 1983.

At first, Hu had planned to invite 10,000 Japanese youths without considering the financial and hosting preparations, the sources said.

His aides persuaded him to reduce the number of invited youths, but his unrestrained manner in making decisions on such matters was criticized within the party leadership, the sources said.

Under the youth exchange proposal, 3,000 Japanese visited China from September to October 1984.

In return, Japan invited 500 Chinese youths in the autumn of 1985, but the proportionately smaller number was criticized in China as an "unfair" arrangement in number, sources said.

This dissatisfaction also led to the criticism of Hu, they said.

Criticism within the party was also levied against Hu's "too close" personal relations with Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Chinese sources said.

In particular, there was strong dissatisfaction with Hu for having invited Nakasone and his family members to his official residence when Nakasone visited Beijing in March 1984, they said.

This was denounced as an unprecedented way to extend hospitality in such a case, the sources said.

The sources, however, said the Chinese authorities would not make public the criticism against Hu concerning his handling of Sino-Japanese affairs due to consideration by the authorities for future bilateral relations.

H U A N G H U A , G U M U R E C E I V E J A P A N E S E D I E T M E M B E R S

OW211657 Beijing XINHUA in English 1328 GMT 21 Jan 87

[Text] Beijing, January 21 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Chairman of China's National People's Congress Standing Committee Huang Hua and State Councillor Gu Mu met with a Japanese Dietmen delegation led by member of the House of Representatives Masamitsu Oishi on separate occasions here today.

Huang discussed the strengthening of Sino-Japanese relations with the guests while Gu briefed them on China's economic development and the relevant regulations encouraging foreign investment in China.

The Chinese state councillor said that China's present economic policies will remain unchanged. "These policies have enjoyed immense popular support," he said. "We will do our best to make them more perfect."

Fu Hao, member of the NPC Standing Committee and chairman of the Sino-Japanese Friendship Group of the NPC, was present on both occasions.

This evening, the friendship group hosted a dinner in honor of the Japanese Dietmen who arrived this afternoon.

NEW TRENDS IN JAPAN'S FOREIGN POLICY VIEWED

HK210919 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Jan 87 p 6

["Commentary" by Zhou Bin (0719 2430): "New Orientation of Japan's Foreign Policy"]

[Text] With the start of the new year, Japan's diplomacy has become quite active and has been the focus of attention. Braving the severity of cold, Prime Minister Nakasone has set out on a visit to the four countries of Finland, the German Democratic Republic, Yugoslavia, and Poland, to have dialogue with these "faraway countries." Minister of Foreign Affairs Kuranari has flown to the South Pacific in its summer, holding consultations with the leaders of Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, and other countries.

Arranging visits by taking advantage of the short break before the routine Diet session in the last part of January can be described as a traditional practice of many years followed by the leaders of the Japanese Government. The trips simultaneously made by the prime minister and the minister of foreign affairs are in themselves cases of this kind, with nothing particular about them. But there is something new about the choice of the targets of their current visits. This has reflected certain new changes in the idea guiding Japan's diplomacy.

It is common knowledge that in the past several decades, Japan has presented many ideas about its own diplomacy, such as "peaceful coexistence diplomacy with the United Nations as its focus," "independent diplomacy," "resources diplomacy," "multipolar diplomacy," "omnidirectional diplomacy," "equidistant diplomacy," "comprehensive safety protection diplomacy," and so forth. Most of these ideas have not been strictly defined. Japanese official quarters have never given a concrete illustration of what they all contain and what sets them apart. People consider that though not unanimous in meaning and emphasis, these ideas in essence show no obvious difference. Their general guiding thought calls for directing all-out efforts to restoring and developing the economy, putting the realization of national economic prosperity in the first place, and using all possible diplomatic means and doing everything possible to create, safeguard and expand sources of raw materials and markets for commodities, in order to obtain maximum real economic benefits. Only since becoming "an economic power" at the end of the 1960's, to realize the greater and further off goal in its transition to "political power," has the political flavor of Japan's diplomacy become increasingly strong.

In the past few years, Japan has stressed on many occasions that though the two superpowers of the United States and the Soviet Union remain the center of contemporary international politics, the world is developing in the direction of multipolarization. Various forces are very active. As "an economic power" accounting for one-tenth of the world's total output value, Japan should and can play a role "compatible with its own economic strength" in international politics. Meanwhile, for the sake of its own further development, Japan must further practice the policy of "internationalization." This means that Japan must understand and contact the world more. Meanwhile, the world must be allowed to understand and contact Japan more.

In the past, Japanese leaders' visits were mostly to areas having close relations with it or having "outstanding problems in foreign relations" to be urgently solved. The North European, East European and South Pacific countries that the prime minister and the minister of foreign affairs are now visiting have no close ties with Japan. Nor do they have any "outstanding problem in foreign relations." These several countries in Northern Europe and Eastern Europe are especially areas that the top leaders of the Japanese Government have never set foot upon. The Japanese JIJI holds the view that doing so has "enlarged Japan's scope in foreign relations."

Further judging from the contents of the current visits, due to the different concrete conditions of the countries visited, the attitudes taken by the two people as representatives of Japan, though different in emphasis, have both stressed Japan's concern over the international situation. The hope has been expressed that the United States and the Soviet Union would have serious dialogue with each other. The problem of "economic cooperation" that Japan has traditionally been most interested in and most capable of has only been mentioned as a general topic. Nakasone has also specially said that apart from economic cooperation, Japan is willing to have more cultural exchanges and a greater exchange of people. He has taken the initiative to invite the young people of other countries to visit Japan to promote friendship and understanding between people of the younger generation. On behalf of Japan, Tadashi has announced "five principles in South Pacific diplomacy" (respect for the independence and autonomy of Pacific countries, support for regional cooperation in this region, striving to maintain the political stability of this region, increasing economic cooperation with this region, and attaching importance to mutual exchanges with this region), and made known in no uncertain terms Japan's desire to "play a full role" in the South Pacific region.

Public opinion in the world and in Japan has paid great attention to the activities of Japanese leaders traveling abroad. People consider that with changes in the international situation and with Japan's increasing economic strength, the idea guiding Japan's diplomacy is undergoing changes. From speeches and the actions of the leaders of the Japanese Government over a recent period, we can see that while continuously upholding "economic diplomacy" with economic interests put first, Japan has begun giving prominence to "Japan in the world." This means that Japan should change its "concept of an island" isolated by itself and overcome its "myopia" with just emphasis on immediate actual interests. Instead, it should stand higher and look farther ahead striving to develop its right of speech and influence within the scope of the world. This is a very prerequisite for development into a "political power." The areas visited by the prime minister and the minister of foreign affairs this time around and the contents of their trips can be described as a footnote to this change.

SONG PING AT JOINT VENTURE SIGNING CEREMONY

OW140842 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1431 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Excerpt] Beijing, 13 Jan (XINHUA) -- A Chinese and a Japanese company will cooperate in building a large hydropower station, Shuikou Hydropower Station, in Fujian.

A ceremony to sign the joint venture construction project was held at the Great Hall of the People this evening. Song Ping, state councillor and concurrently chairman of the State Planning Commission, Qian Zhengying, minister of water resources and electric power, and officials of relevant Chinese Government departments and Fujian attended the ceremony. [passage omitted]

ZHU HOUZE REPORTEDLY 'ALREADY BEEN DISMISSED'

HK220345 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 22 Jan 87 p 7

[Text] The chief of the Chinese Communist Party's Propaganda Department, Mr Zhu Houze, is understood to have been removed from his key post following the forced resignation of disgraced party chief Hu Yaobang. His status had become a much-discussed issue in the past week, when rumours had been rife about a reshuffle of the top leadership.

Mr Zhu's Propaganda Department wields great power within the party, as it is in charge of all ideological work and policy campaigns under the direction of the central leadership.

Sources in Beijing told the STANDARD that Mr Zhu, a protege of Mr Hu, has already been dismissed because of the recent student unrest.

Rumours about Mr Zhu's political future had been circulating at about the same time as the official press began attacking the bourgeois liberalism that it said was adopted by some intellectuals.

He disappeared from the public scene at about the same time as Hu stepped out of the political arena at the end of last month.

A strongly-worded commentary in the leading newspaper for intellectuals, the GUANGMING DAILY, yesterday appeared to fuel speculation.

The statement said: "All party writers and artists, no matter how great their achievements and no matter how high their reputations must, as party members, accept the party programme and observe party discipline."

Sources said an official announcement will be made soon that veteran writer Liu Binyan will be expelled from the Communist Party for advocating bourgeois liberalism -- a phrase now widely used to denounce ideas inspired by Western-style democracy, such as multi-party systems and freedom of speech. It is understood that this label was also assigned to Mr Zhu, who has advocated liberalism in intellectual circles.

An official in the Liaison Department, asked about Mr Zhu's status, said: "It is not clear. It is not our concern."

Apart from Mr Zhu's dismissal, clear signs have emerged to indicate that a major shake-up of the Propaganda Department is underway.

A pro-Beijing newspaper, the WEN WEI PAO, reported yesterday that the bureau in charge of arts and literature within the Propaganda Department had a new boss -- Mr Meng Weizai. But the paper did not provide the reasons behind the change.

LEADERS ATTEND SPRING FESTIVAL TEA PARTY

HK211400 Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong Service in Chinese 1010 GMT 21 Jan 87

[Report by Yang Guojun (2799 0948 6874): "A Spring Festival Tea Party for Veteran Cadres Is Held in Beijing"]

[Text] Beijing, 21 Jan (XINHUA) -- Song Benqiong, vice chairman of the Central Advisory Commission, today urged retired veteran cadres to enthusiastically assist leading bodies at all levels and young cadres in their work.

He urged them to take the lead in upholding the four cardinal principles, and to take a clear-cut stand against bourgeois liberalization.

At a Spring Festival tea party held today, Song Renqiong attributed the current good political and economic situation in China to the hard work of the Chinese people of all nationalities, including retired veteran cadres. He said: In the past few years, over a million veteran cadres have voluntarily withdrawn from their posts at all levels in the country. In doing so they have made great contributions to rejuvenating the ranks of cadres.

Song Renqiong believed that it is the veteran cadres' glorious duty to enthusiastically support young and middle-aged cadres in undertaking important tasks and doing a better job.

He pointed out: "At the moment, an ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization is spreading. A very small number of people are preaching 'wholesale Westernization' creating disturbances, and directing the spearhead at the CPC. This ideological trend is corroding Chinese youth, jeopardizing Chinese society, and destroying China's construction. Of course this ideological trend has drawn the deep attention of the whole party and the whole society and is resolutely opposed."

Song Renqiong demanded that veteran cadres play an exemplary role for the whole society by upholding the four cardinal principles.

On behalf of the Central Military Commission, the three general headquarters of the PLA, and all the officers and soldiers of the PLA, Yu Qiuli, director of the General Political Department of the PLA, hoped that the veteran cadres of the PLA will use their own exemplary actions to contribute to the development of the present good situation of the whole country, the consolidation of the political situation characterized by stability and unity, and the promotion of the building of both the material civilization and the spiritual civilization.

Yu Qiuli said that since Deng Xiaoping began to lead the work of the Central Military Commission, great progress has been made in the various aspects of the PLA construction. The goal of making the PLA leaders younger in average age has already been basically realized; the work of reducing the PLA personnel by 1 million has been going on smoothly; the party rectification within the PLA has basically been accomplished; and great progress has been made in education, training, national defence scientific research, and logistics construction of the PLA.

Recently, during the student unrest caused by a small number of students, all the troops of the PLA maintained a high degree of stability. None of the students of the more than 100 military academies participated in or supported the student unrest, thus demonstrating a high degree of ideological consciousness and a fine sense of organizational discipline.

Yu Qiuli continued: This shows that the Chinese Army "can stand all kinds of tests and is trustworthy."

Bo Yibo, vice chairman of the Central Advisory Commission, presided over today's tea party. On behalf of the CPC Central Committee, the Central Advisory Commission, the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee, and the PLA General Political Headquarters, Bo Yibo extended lunar new year greetings to over 1,500 retired veteran cadres and the family members and relatives of the late veteran cadres who attended the tea party, and wished them good health and happiness.

The party was jointly held by the Central Advisory Commission, the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee, and the PLA General Political Headquarters on behalf of the CPC Central Committee.

The tea party was attended by the following party and state leaders: Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Gao Shi, Yang Shangkun, Yang Dezhi, Hu Qiaomu, Hu Qili, Qin Jiwei, Wang Zhaoguo, and others.

More on Speeches, Attendees

OW212245 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1254 GMT 21 Jan 87

[Excerpts] Beijing, 21 Jan (XINHUA) -- Entrusted by the party Central Committee, the Central Advisory Commission, the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee, and the General Political Department of the Chinese PLA jointly sponsored a Spring Festival tea party for veteran comrades this afternoon at the Great Hall of the People.

The tea party was presided over by Bo Yibo, vice chairman of the Central Advisory Commission. On behalf of the party Central Committee, the Central Advisory Commission, the Organization Department of the party Central Committee, and the PLA General Political Department, he extended cordial regards to the participants and wished them a happy new spring season and good health.

Comrades Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Gao Shi, Yang Shangkun, Yang Dezhi, Yu Qiuli, Hu Qiaomu, Hu Qili, Qin Jiwei, Wang Zhaoguo, and Song Renqiong gathered together with some 1,500 retired veteran comrades and relatives of deceased veteran comrades and greeted each other on the occasion of the Spring Festival.

Speeches were delivered at the tea party by Song Renqiong, vice chairman of the Central Advisory Commission, and Yu Qiuli, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and director of the General Political Department of the Chinese PLA. [passage omitted]

Also speaking at the tea party were Wu Xiuquan, member of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Commission; Wu Jingzhi, wife of Li Weihan; Hao Zhiping, wife of Luo Ruiqing; and Qu Jian, retired veteran cadre of the Ministry of Water Conservancy and Electric Power. They unanimously expressed support for the communique of the recent enlarged meeting held by the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee. They said that they would take a clear-cut stand in upholding the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization, and do whatever they could to maintain the political situation of stability and unity, to do still better in conducting reforms and opening to the outside world, and to accelerate the program of the four modernizations. [passage omitted]

Wan Li, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council, spoke. He said that the speeches and remarks made by these comrades manifested his wishes. He took the opportunity to extend festive greetings to them by wishing them a happy new spring season, a peaceful and happy life in their remaining years, and happiness to their whole families.

Also attending the tea party were Standing Committee members of the Central Advisory Commission and party and state officials including Wang Ping, Wang Shoudao, Jiang Hua, Li Desheng, Xiao Ke, Chen Xilian, Duan Junyi, Geng Biao, Huang Zhen, Huang Huoqing, Han Guang, Hong Xuezhi, Kang Keqing, and Chen Zaidao.

Widows of late veteran comrades attending the tea party were Wang Guangmei (wife of Liu Shaoqi), Wang Dingguo (wife of Xie Juezai), Liu Zhi (wife of Han Xianchu), Li Zhen (wife of Gan Siqi), Chen Lan (wife of Deng Zihui), Zou Jinghua (wife of Xu Guangda), Guo Mingqiu (wife of Lin Feng), Huang Wei (wife of Ouyang Qin), Huang Guolin (wife of Sha Qianli), Zeng Zhi (wife of Tao Zhu), Han Bi (wife of Zhang Yunyi), Ge Huimin (wife of Tan Zhenlin), and Fu Ya (wife of Chen Geng).

Literary and art workers of the capital gave a brilliant performance at the party.

TV Shows Tea Party

OW211654 [Editorial report] Beijing Television Service in Mandarin on 21 January, in its 1100 GMT "National News Program," carries a 4-minute video report on a Spring Festival tea party held for veteran comrades on the afternoon of the same day at the Great Hall of the People. This tea party was jointly sponsored by the Central Advisory Commission, the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee, and the PLA General Political Department on behalf of the CPC Central Committee, according to the announcer.

The report begins with long shot showing Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Qiao Shi, Yang Shangkun, Yang Dezhi, Yu Qiuli, Hu Qiaomu, and others coming into the hall. This is followed by shots showing participants sitting around tables.

The report then cuts to closeups showing Bo Yibo, Song Renqiong, and Yu Qiuli speaking. Speeches by Song Renqiong and Yu Qiuli are related in part by the announcer. While the announcer relates Song Renqiong's speech, several pan shots show participants at the tea party, including Wan Li, Bo Yibo, Xi Zhongxun, Yang Shangkun, Qiao Shi, Yang Dezhi, Hu Qiaomu, Qin Jiwei, Yu Qiuli, Hu Qili, and Wang Zhaoquo.

The announcer reveals that Wan Li also speaks on the occasion and quotes him as saying: "The speeches and remarks made by these comrades manifest my wish. I would like to take this opportunity to extend festive greetings to you. I wish you a happy new spring season and a peaceful and happy life in your remaining years, and I wish every one of your families happiness." While the announcer quotes his words, a shot is shown of Wan Li sitting with Bo Yibo. There is no shot showing Wan Li speaking.

The report ends with a long shot showing the tea party.

Yu Qiuli Speech

OW220801 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1232 GMT 21 Jan 87

[Text] Beijing, 21 Jan (XINHUA) -- Speech at Spring Festival Tea Party for Veteran Comrades

21 January 1987

[By] Yu Qiuli

Comrades:

The traditional festival of the Chinese people -- the 1987 Spring Festival -- is just around the corner. Today, veteran comrades in Beijing have cheerfully gathered here to bid farewell to the old year and usher in the new one. [paragraph continues]

On behalf of the Central Military Commission, the three PLA general departments, and all commanders and fighters of the Armed Forces, I would like to extend to you and your families my sincere greetings and my wishes for a happy Spring Festival.

All the veteran comrades present here today have traversed a long revolutionary path in China. Over the past several decades, you comrades have fought north and south on many fronts and worked hard and selflessly under the leadership of the Communist Party of China. You have experienced untold hardships, overcome countless difficulties, and made significant contributions to the founding of New China, the development of the socialist cause, and the building of the people's Army. Many comrades have continued to show concern for the party and the nation as well as for Army building after they stepped down from their various leading posts, manifesting their staunch loyalty to the party and their lofty qualities of wholeheartedly serving the interests of the people. The whole party, the entire Army, and the people of all nationalities throughout the country will always bear in mind and never forget the historical achievements of the veteran cadres. Their lofty qualities of cherishing the motherland, the people, and socialism and their revolutionary spirit of waging an arduous struggle will surely inspire our descendants to work harder than ever to fulfill the magnificent cause which our revolutionary predecessors have left unfinished.

The enlarged session of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee held recently was a good one. It was of immense significance. With the four cardinal principles and the line set by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee as its guidance, the session earnestly and correctly conducted criticism and self-criticism. It was a vivid manifestation of the ideological line of seeking truth from facts in the party's political life and a hallmark of the normalization of the party's democratic life. It also indicated that the party's fine traditions are being carried forward and developed. The personnel change made at this session is of great significance in even more forcefully promoting the four cardinal principles, opposing bourgeois liberalization, implementing the party's line, principles, and policies laid down since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, consolidating the political situation of stability and unity, and developing the favorable situation. We must earnestly study and implement the guidelines set by this session and work hard to build China into a modern, powerful socialist country.

Right now, the situation in our country is fine. It is stable and united politically and its economy has been developing continuously and steadily. The people's living conditions have also been improving continuously. Every part of our great motherland has been flourishing, and the whole country is full of vigor. All these achievements have been the result of our efforts in advocating the four cardinal principles and firmly implementing the policy of carrying out reform, opening the country to the outside world, and invigorating the domestic economy under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee. History has proved and will continue to prove that without the party's leadership, modern China will have nothing, and that unless we follow the socialist road, China will have no future. A handful of people have negated the four cardinal principles, peddled bourgeois liberalization, and tried to divert China onto the capitalist road which has already been proved unfeasible by nearly one century of China's history. This runs counter to historical development and to the interests of the people. In the past, we feared neither hardships nor difficulties, neither bloodshed nor sacrifices, advanced wave upon wave, and valiantly waged struggles in order to build China into a powerful, modern socialist country and realize the lofty ideals of communism in the future.

If we permit the trend of bourgeois liberalization and the idea of "total Westernization" to spread unchecked as some people suggest, China and the Chinese people will experience the greatest retrogression in history, and the achievements scored by countless revolutionaries and martyrs at the cost of their blood and lives will come to a bad end. The ongoing struggle against bourgeois liberalization will affect the destiny of the party and socialism and determine whether we will succeed overall or fail in carrying out reform and opening the country to the outside world. On this important issue, our veteran comrades must adopt a firm, clear-cut stand and set a good example by advocating the four cardinal principles and maintaining stability and unity.

Since Comrade Deng Xiaoping has led the Central Military Commission, we have made new marked progress in Army building. The goal of reducing the average age of Army leaders has been basically fulfilled. Excellent results have been attained in strengthening Army training, doing political and logistical work, and conducting scientific research for national defense. When some students made trouble not long ago, all PLA units maintained high stability. Students at more than 100 military academies neither participated in nor supported the student demonstrations, reflecting their high ideological awareness and lofty sense for organization and discipline. This indicates that our Army is under the command of the party. It can withstand all kinds of tests and is completely trustworthy. In order to further strengthen Army building, we convened an enlarged session of the Central Military Commission not long ago. The fundamental guideline laid down by this session is to unswervingly implement the four cardinal principles and ensure the party's absolute leadership over the Army; to vigorously strengthen ideological and political work and develop spiritual civilization with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as our guidance; and to keep pace with the situation in implementing reform and opening to the outside world and with the strategic changes in developing the guiding ideologies for Army building; and to fulfill the various tasks with modernization as the core. We believe that, under the leadership of the party Central Committee and the Central Military Commission, we will definitely score new and even greater achievements in Army building and accomplish, step by step, our goal of building a powerful, modern, and regular revolutionary Army by firmly implementing the guidelines laid down by this session.

Comrades: The party, the nation, and the people have shown great concern for and cherish the veteran comrades. They wish everyone good health and long life. Meanwhile, the veteran comrades, tempered by revolutionary struggle over a protracted period, have rich experience. Their words and actions will greatly affect people of the younger generation and the whole society. It is hoped that you comrades will maintain and carry forward the fine traditions of our party and Army, continue to do things that are conducive to the party and the people, and bring into full play your positive role as veteran comrades and Communist Party members. In conclusion, I wish all veteran comrades a happy, healthy, and long life.

CULTURE MINISTRY MEETING STRESSES FOUR TASKS

HK210415 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 20 Jan 87 p 1

[Report: "Meeting of the Ministry of Culture Stresses Reform and the Necessity of Maintaining a Democratic and Harmonious Environment"]

[Text] Beijing, 19 Jan -- The day before yesterday, the Ministry of Culture called a national conference of Cultural Department (Bureau) heads in Beijing.

In order to suit the needs of the new situation; uphold the four cardinal principles; oppose bourgeois liberalization; strive to maintain a stable, united, democratic, and harmonious social environment and cultural environment; and conscientiously grasp well the building of the cultural and art cause, this meeting was called according to the instructions of the central authorities. The scientific circles and the social scientific circles have held similar meetings days ago.

In earlier remarks about 1987's cultural work, Culture Minister Wang Meng said that in addition to the normal tasks this year, it is still necessary to grasp well the following work in particular:

1. Efforts should be made to carry out a structural reform of the art organizations in a deep-going way, proceed to study plans for reforming the wages of art personnel, and expand the decisionmaking power of art organizations to let them adopt various operational and management patterns. In addition efforts should be made to quicken the pace of the reform of the performing arts organizations directly under the Ministry of Culture by setting up some experimental units.
2. Beginning this year, the Ministry of Culture will hold a Chinese Arts Festival every 2 years to replace those activities like joint performances, theatrical festivals, and so on. The first Chinese Arts Festival will be held in September of this year, mainly in Beijing. It can also be simultaneously staged in those provinces and autonomous regions with the appropriate conditions.
3. We should manage well the cultural markets. Together with the departments concerned, the Ministry of Culture should enact some realistic and coordinated policies and regulations regarding the overall management of the cultural markets, the management of the businesslike dance parties, and the publishing and issuance of video and stereo products.
4. We should further study the opening up and management of the markets for cultural relics and, within the permitted scope, make full use of the existing resources of cultural relics to conduct various businesses and exhibitions "to use cultural relics to promote the cultural relics sales." Efforts should be made to gradually open up the internal relics market, export cultural relics in a planned way, and seriously crack down on criminal activities like the smuggling of cultural relics and so on.

Wang Meng Addresses Meeting

OW210937 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1418 GMT 20 Jan 87

[Text] Beijing, 20 Jan (XINHUA) -- At a national conference of directors of cultural departments (bureaus) today, Minister of Culture Wang Meng, said: In carrying out reform and opening to the outside world, only by justly and forcefully adhering to the four cardinal principles, opposing bourgeois liberalization with a clear-cut stand, vigorously maintaining stability and unity, and preserving a democratic and harmonious social and cultural environment can we ensure the smooth development of literature and art over a protracted period.

He emphatically pointed out: The party's principles and policies on literature and art laid down since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee will not change. [paragraph continues]

In opposing bourgeois liberalization, literature and art departments at all levels must correctly understand and implement the party's principles and policies on literature and art in an overall manner, take into consideration the overall situation, adhere to the orientation of serving the people and the socialist cause, advocate the principles of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend, pay attention to the social effects of cultural and art production, and strive to improve their quality both in thinking and in art. Efforts must be made to vigorously support those literary works that benefit the development of China's cultural and material civilization, to oppose and criticize those that praise bourgeois liberalization and are of inferior quality, vulgar taste, and decadent nature, and to get rid of those that are reactionary and obscene. We must let literature and art play an even greater role in training a new generation of people with lofty ideals, moral integrity, education, and a sense of discipline.

Dwelling on this year's work, Wang Meng pointed out: Our task of utmost importance this year is to strengthen ideological education among cultural workers in upholding the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization. While doing so we must also strengthen the development of socialist culture so that culture is developed in a down-to-earth manner while we carry out reforms.

Wang Meng also clarified issues on reforming the system of performing arts groups, doing mass cultural work, and improving the quality of cultural workers.

Gao Zhanxiang, permanent vice minister of culture, presided over today's conference.

The national conference of cultural departments (bureaus) opened in Beijing on 17 January.

WANG MENG OPTIMISTIC ABOUT CAMPUS SITUATION

OW210149 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English 5 Jan 87 p 6

[Text] In a recent interview with BEIJING REVIEW, Wang Meng, minister of culture, commented on the concerns of Chinese youth when discussing recent student demonstrations in Shanghai and other cities.

Generally speaking, he said, most young people are good. They are very enthusiastic. They feel discontented sometimes when something they expect has not materialized. This is understandable, he said. But young people should voice their opinions through lawful and proper channels rather than resorting to practices that disrupt social life and public order, because they are harmful to the country and against the wishes of the people.

"From the perspective of development," Wang said, "I am optimistic about the situation. The current situation reflects some conflicting ideas about how people view the present reform -- there are some people who are impatient and also some who have doubts. Of course, there are also a few who wish to see chaos in China."

"The tasks of reform and construction we face now are arduous," Wang added. "We advocate a constructive and practical attitude towards them. Talking big solves no problems." In the process of reform, people have different views towards various questions, but these conflicts can be solved, he said.

Wang did not think that there is an objective basis for acute confrontations. On the whole, he said, standards of living have been rising, democracy is expanding and the general social mood is positive. China has adopted the open policy and its image is improving. He admitted that problems still exist. "But we should look at the overall trend," he added.

After the student demonstrations broke out in Shanghai, some foreigners predicted that China would tighten up its policies, especially its policies on culture. When asked to comment, Wang said: "We will deal with each problem according to its merits, I think. Our policies will not change because of these events. In other words, we will unswervingly carry out the policy of reform, the open policy and the policy of enhancing democracy. With regard to cultural work, we will implement the principles of serving socialism and the people and of 'letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend' as well as assuring the freedom of writing, academic discussion and criticism. Of course, all this should be carried out in an orderly manner under the leadership of the party. We cannot afford more chaos in our country, because it would only hamper reform, the open policy and the development of democracy and the legal system, instead of promoting them."

VICE PREMIER LI PENG STRESSES 1987 MAJOR TASKS

OW201255 Beijing XINHUA in English 1242 GMT 20 Jan 87

[Text] Beijing, January 20 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Li Peng said today "opposing bourgeois liberalization and launching a drive to expand production and practice economy, increase revenue and trim spending" are China's paramount tasks this year.

Addressing a national conference on the electronics industry here, Li stressed that despite a major change in the top Chinese Communist Party leadership, the party's "line, principles and policies" since 1979 will remain unchanged, so will the reform and the policy of opening China to the rest of the world. China's goal to quadruple the combined value of its industrial and agricultural output by the end of this century will also remain unchanged, he added.

Li, who is also a member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, praised the advances made by the electronics industry last year in such areas as transferring all businesses previously managed by the ministry to local authorities, and shifting military production to civilian purposes. He called on the workers to "work still harder and deepen the reform" in the new year. "In building socialism, we must carry out the principle of 'to each according to his work,' he told the conference, "but this alone is not enough. We must also depend on people's consciousness and try our best to promote material progress and the building of advanced ideology and culture."

LI PENG DENIES INTELLECTUALS CRACKDOWN TARGET

OW171529 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 17 Jan 87

["Policy on Intellectuals Not To Be Changed: Li Peng" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, January 17 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Communist Party will not change its policy on intellectuals, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee Li Peng said here today.

Speaking to a group of engineers, Li, concurrently vice-premier, said that some people are trying to incite intellectuals against the party, asserting that intellectuals are a target of the fight against bourgeois liberalization.

"This is sheer slander and calumny," he said.

Again he stressed the principle that in China, intellectuals are regarded as part of the working class and masters of the country. "The party has full confidence in them," he said.

By fighting bourgeois liberalization, he continued, the party means to defeat attempts to oppose the four cardinal principles, to stage a capitalist comeback in China and to wholly Westernize the country.

The four principles refer to adherence to the socialist road, the people's democratic dictatorship, the leading role of the Communist Party, and Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought.

The party's policies for intellectuals, pursued since the third plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee in December 1978, will not be affected by the current fight against bourgeois liberalization, he said.

PENG ZHEN ASSERTS 4 PRINCIPLES AS GUIDING LINE

LD211706 Beijing XINHUA in English 1521 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Beijing, January 21 (XINHUA) -- "The four cardinal principles are the guiding line and guarantee of China's current economic reform, the open policy and the modernization drive," said a senior Chinese legislator today.

Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, stressed that adherence to the four principles -- the socialist road, the people's democratic dictatorship, the leading role of the Chinese Communist Party, and Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought -- is a succinct summary of the path of the Chinese revolution and socialist construction over the past century or at least since the "May 4th Movement" of 1919. This path has proved to be correct through practice and has earned the overwhelming support of the one billion Chinese people, he said.

China's Constitution, formulated on the four basic principles, is the guide for all Chinese citizens, said Peng while addressing the 19th Meeting of the 6th NPC Standing Committee here this afternoon.

The four cardinal principles are the basic guide for managing the country. "As long as we uphold the four principles, there will be no major problems in the progress of China's revolution and construction. And even if something goes wrong, there will be no problem in correcting it as long as we stick to the four principles," Peng stressed.

On the four cardinal principles hinge the future of China's socialism as well as China's reform and open policy, he said.

He suggested the conducting of a nationwide legal knowledge education campaign to make every citizen well-informed about and observe the law, and determined to safeguard the situation of stability and unity.

NPC DISCUSSES RESOLUTION, 'SPIRITUAL POLLUTION'

OW212115 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1510 GMT 21 Jan 87

[Text] Beijing, 21 Jan (XINHUA) -- A joint group meeting was held yesterday morning and today, and group discussions were held yesterday afternoon to continue to examine and discuss the various items on the agenda for the 19th Session of the 6th NPC Standing Committee, with emphasis on discussing a draft resolution on strengthening education in the legal system and maintaining stability and unity.

Chairman Peng Zhen attended the joint group meeting and delivered a speech.

Song Rufen, vice chairman of the NPC Law Committee, spoke at the joint group meeting, explaining several suggestions on the revised draft Customs Law.

Some members held that the draft Resolution on Strengthening Education in the Legal System and Maintaining Stability and Unity that is being examined and discussed at the current Standing Committee session is an important document concerning the consolidation and development of China's excellent situation and enabling our country to enjoy order and stability for a long time to come. They suggested that it be adopted at the current session and studied and carried out earnestly by the people of the whole country so as to ensure the smooth progress of our socialist modernization program. Member He Ying said: Every obstacle on the socialist road must be removed. It is imperative to remove not only the "left" ideological obstacles such as opposing the policies of conducting reforms, opening to the outside world, and invigorating the economy, but also the rightist ideological obstacles of negating the four cardinal principles, advocating bourgeois liberalization, and taking the capitalist road. Some comrades oppose "left" only, but not right, and in so doing, they give a green light to the rightist things. At present, the right-deviationist tendency is a primary danger, especially in the ideological and political sphere. He suggested that our scholars and experts write some effective articles criticizing and refuting from the Marxist-Leninist viewpoint the erroneous statements in favor of bourgeois liberalization to eliminate their influence.

Li Gui and other members held that the key task in opposing bourgeois liberalization is for the leadership at all levels to take a clear-cut stand. Likewise, the implementation of the NPC Standing Committee's resolution on strengthening education in the legal system and maintaining stability and unity requires a firm attitude on the part of the leading cadres at all levels. Shi Jian, vice chairman of the Tianjin People's Congress Standing Committee, who attended the current session as an observer, said Tianjin Municipality's experience shows that the key to upholding the four cardinal principles, opposing bourgeois liberalization, and properly handling the question of disturbances created by a few students of higher educational institutions is for leading cadres to take a clear-cut stand in doing their work. Huang Zhengxia, vice chairman of the Hubei Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and Zhao Pengfei, Chairman of the Beijing Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, who attended the current session as observers, and member Yuan Xuefen said: The recent disturbances created by a small number of students of higher educational institutions was a phenomenon that was, in essence, a result of bourgeois liberalization spreading unchecked during the past few years. The crux of this phenomenon was that some leading cadres in the party did not carry out the party Central Committee's decisions and act in compliance with the Constitution and other laws, and they were not in unison with the party Central Committee. This is a profound lesson. [paragraph continues]

As can be seen, leading cadres at all levels have a heavy responsibility for upholding the four cardinal principles, making a success of the reform and open policies, and invigorating the economy. Likewise, they bear a heavy responsibility for implementing the resolution of the NPC Standing Committee so as to maintain stability and unity. Member Deng Jiatai said: Some comrades have repeatedly publicized the idea that the handling of major state affairs depends on rule by men instead of rule by law. This has given a green light to some people to disobey the law, not enforce the law strictly, or even to violate law and discipline. Vice Chairman Huang Hua and members Luo Qiong and Huang Yukun said: In our country, the leading cadres at all levels, including the highest leaders, should be restricted and supervised by laws and systems. Our People's Congresses at all levels should earnestly learn and study this question, truly shoulder the legislative and supervisory responsibilities, improve and perfect the system of democratic centralism, and rule our country by various systems and laws. This is the only way to ensure our country's long-term order and stability. Member Qiu Weifan said that leadership at all levels should pay attention to studying and implementing this resolution after it has been adopted by the current Standing Committee session.

Some members said that boycotting spiritual pollution on the ideological front accords with upholding the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization. Member Chen Heqiao said: The Constitution states the opposition to feudalism, capitalism, and other decadent ideas. Comrade Deng Xiaoping unequivocally pointed out that we must not allow spiritual pollution on the ideological front. This is correct. After combating spiritual pollution for a certain period of time, some people said this matter was mishandled. This encouraged spiritual pollution and bourgeois liberalization. Member Mei Yi said: Writers and men of literature and art have freedom as to what and how they write. But they should bear firmly in mind their responsibility to society. The idea of stressing freedom of writing but not the four cardinal principles and the responsibility to society is erroneous.

Some members held that our ideological and political work must be stepped up. Hu Keshi and other members said: During the past few years, ideological and political work has been relaxed, and the political work department has not been popular. The recent disturbances created by a small number of students of higher-educational institutions has reminded us that we must strengthen the ideological and political work in schools, and the good experience and system of political work must be affirmed and carried forward. Member Hou Xueyu said that universities should further improve their work of teaching students and the work with regard to students everyday life.

In their speeches, Xu Dixin and other members expressed the opinion that waging arduous struggle, building up our country through thrift and hard work, increasing production, and practicing economy concern not only the economic sphere but also the political and ideological sphere as well as the general mood in society. If we discarded these fine traditions, our cause would suffer setbacks. Member Zhang Zhen said: In recent years, such views as high consumption and attaching importance to money have produced a bad effect on our social mood. This practice should be corrected. Deng Jiatai and other members said: Now some people indulge in extravagance and lavishness, and an excessive number of high-class guesthouses, hotels, centers, amusement parks, and big buildings have been built. This practice should be checked. All-out efforts should be made to develop the campaigns to increase production and practice economy, boost revenue and reduce expenditure. The practice of building up the country through thrift and hard work and being industrious and frugal in managing households should be promoted, while extravagance and waste should be opposed.

COMMENTATOR ON PUBLICIZING FOUR PRINCIPLES

HK161045 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 8 Jan 87 p 1

[Commentator's article: "It Is Necessary To Create a Favorable Climate of Public Opinion for the Just and Forceful Publicizing of the Four Cardinal Principles"]

[Text] Some time ago, a certain newspaper carried an article which attempted to use the Marxist viewpoint and methodology to explain a social phenomenon. Unexpectedly, this aroused a lot of comments at a famous university. Far from commenting on the contents of the article, the debaters praised the writer for his "courage" in writing such an article and the editor for his "courage" in publishing such an article, saying that both of them were "not afraid of getting a dressing down."

The reaction on the part of this university sets people thinking. For some time, at some academic symposiums in theoretical circles, those trying to use the Marxist viewpoint and methodology to explain practical problems have often been given the cold shoulder, while those who, publicly or in a disguised way, peddle Western bourgeois philosophy and political theories have enjoyed great popularity, thus wittingly or unwittingly giving rise to this atmosphere: It is difficult to publish articles publicizing Marxism, while intentionally unorthodox or bizarre arguments that contravene Marxism can be readily published. We cannot but say that this is a very abnormal situation.

People do not deny that, since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, theoretical circles have made important contributions in setting things right and criticizing the two "whatevers." Neither do they deny that, in the current situation of reform and opening up, we can no longer close the country to international intercourse as in the past, but should introduce all good things from Western capitalist society, including its useful culture. It should be remembered, however, that ours is a socialist country under the leadership of the Communist Party. We set things to rights with the aim of restoring and developing the Marxist ideological line. We open up to the outside world also with the aim of speeding up socialist modernization. We should by no means accept all things Western, importing and indiscriminately copying Western bourgeois philosophy, political doctrines, and even political systems. For this reason, the abnormal phenomena mentioned above cannot but arouse people's vigilance.

Perhaps some people will say: In the current years of reform and opening up, carrying out reform will make it necessary to blaze new trails, and opening up to the outside world will inevitably bring with it some Western elements. To persevere in reform and opening up, it is necessary to create a social environment of boldly making experiments and contending and to allow people to make mistakes and to correct them in the course of experiments. Laden with anxieties, they worry that people will return to the beaten track in the future. Our view is: Do not worry. The serious consequences caused by the "leftism" practiced before the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee are still fresh in people's memories, and their effects have not been completely eliminated today. Therefore, when rectifying the above abnormal phenomena, we should strictly avoid practicing "leftism" again. However, the problem does not lie here. It is rather: Why cannot we justly and forcefully publicize Marxism and the four cardinal principles (all these have been put down in writing in the state and party Constitutions)? Why should a person attempting to use the Marxist viewpoint and methodology to explain problems and analyze erroneous views be "not afraid of getting a dressing down"? Should not this abnormal phenomenon be resolutely and rapidly changed?

This abnormal phenomenon should be changed. It can be changed by adopting correct methods.

First, the ideological and theoretical circles should firmly foster this idea: Ours is a socialist country and our sacred duty is to publicize Marxism. As the "resolution" adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee pointed out: It is necessary both to uphold Marxism and to develop it, the two being integrated in our practice of revolution and construction. Perhaps some other people will say that what they are opposed to is not the publicizing of Marxism but the practice of turning Marxism into a "dogma." How should we approach this argument? Dogmatism is not Marxism. We are opposed to regarding Marxism as an invariable dogma. The CPC Central Committee has also called on us to probe boldly and study penetratingly the new conditions and problems in the new period and to make highly theoretical condensations. However, in the name of "opposing dogmatism," a small handful of people have openly expressed their doubts concerning, and opposition to, Marxism. We can never agree to this. It should also be pointed out that Marxism is a branch of science containing a large store of information. Genuinely understanding and grasping Marxist science is not easy, and genuinely using the Marxist viewpoint and methodology to explain problems in practical life and to make theoretical forecasts, and to provide the theoretical basis for party and state decisions in particular, requires even greater painstaking effort. There may be successful, relatively unsuccessful, or even unsuccessful applications. Since we allow reformers to make mistakes and correct them in the course of reform, and since we encourage people to boldly blaze new trails and to develop new theories in academic studies and explorations, why should we not allow people to use the Marxist viewpoint and methodology to explain practical problems? Why should we unreasonably censure and ridicule those who have not quite successfully, or even unsuccessfully, applied them. Not only should we not censure and ridicule them but, on the contrary, we should enthusiastically encourage them for their efforts. This is because we firmly believe that Marxism is science and that using the Marxist viewpoint and methodology to explain practical problems is correct in orientation. As for deviations of one sort or another that have cropped up in the course of application, they can be overcome so long as we conscientiously sum up experience.

Second, we hope that all ideological and theoretical workers with the necessary qualifications, especially those having great academic attainments, will attach importance to the study and publicizing of Marxist theory. As stated before, grasping and applying Marxism is an arduous and meticulous task. Due to the above abnormal atmosphere and various other reasons, a number of ideological and theoretical workers do not, or are unwilling to, carry out this work. They have no end of misgivings about using the Marxist viewpoint and methodology to explain practical problems, and in particular to analyze some erroneous views, regarding it as a perilous undertaking. We believe that, so long as the ideological and theoretical circles genuinely foster the idea of regarding the publicizing of Marxism as their duty and change the previous abnormal atmosphere, there will certainly be a larger number of ideological and theoretical workers joining the ranks of those justly and forcefully publicizing the four cardinal principles and opposing the trend of bourgeois liberalization. They will more actively take root in this vast land of ours and, after making painstaking efforts, bring out a larger number of convincing and persuasive research achievements to solve the new problems cropping up in the course of reform and opening up and to meet new challenges to Marxism.

Grasping and applying Marxism is a huge systems engineering project. It is imperative to organize well the vast numbers of ideological and theoretical workers and to strengthen leadership over them. [paragraph continues]

The relevant practical work departments should also create better conditions for ideological and theoretical workers to combine theory with practice. Thus, by making concerted efforts we can make new contributions to the creative development of Marxist theory, the just and forceful publicizing of the four cardinal principles, and opposition to the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization.

LIAOWANG ON OPPOSING BOURGEOIS LIBERALIZATION

HK210741 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese No 3, 19 Jan 87 p 1

["Letter from Beijing" by Bao Xin (7637 0207): "Why Bourgeois Liberalization Must Be Opposed"]

[Text] Brother:

Your letter is now in hand. The actual meaning of Beijing's opposing bourgeois liberalization, mentioned in your letter, is really an issue of utmost interest to us all. There are also comments and speculation abroad. May I take the liberty of airing my humble views as follows:

The accurate meaning of bourgeois liberalization referred to by the people on the mainland is "negating the socialist system and advocating the capitalist system." Therefore, opposing bourgeois liberalization is aimed at persisting in following the socialist road more resolutely, promoting the healthy development of the political situation of stability and unity, and further carrying out reforms and the policy of opening up to the world.

In addition, opposing bourgeois liberalization on the ideological front does not suggest any change in the policies of the CPC, particularly in its policy of reform and opening up to the world, which focuses on economic construction. On the contrary, opposing bourgeois liberalization is precisely aimed at further consolidating and developing the political situation of stability and unity on the mainland and correctly exercising the policy of reform and opening up to the world. The ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization is poisoning the youth, harming social stability and unity on the mainland and correctly exercising the policy of reform and opening up to the world. The ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization is poisoning the youth, harming social stability and unity, and hampering reforms and the work of opening up to the world.

As a matter of fact, opposing bourgeois liberalization is not a new idea that has just come into being. In 1979, with regard to persisting in upholding the four cardinal principles, that is, in following the socialist road, in proletarian dictatorship, in Communist Party leadership, and in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, Deng Xiaoping suggested criticizing any ideological trend that casts doubt on or opposes the four cardinal principles. Deng Xiaoping pointed out in 1981 that some people "want to deviate from the socialist road and party leadership in favor of bourgeois liberalization." Therefore, we may well say that the guiding principle of persisting in Communist Party leadership, in the socialist road, and in opposing bourgeois liberalization was laid down with the formulation of the policy of reform and opening up to the world. China has made great achievements in reforms and opening up to the world over the past 8 years due to its following the guiding principles. The ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization has become rampant over the last few years precisely because no clear-cut, resolute attitude was taken in opposing bourgeois liberalization on the ideological front. Therefore, only by resolutely and correctly resolving these problems can young people be guided onto the correct road, can the political situation of stability and unity stay, and can modernization be speeded up.

Since the Communist Party led New China onto the socialist road, the Chinese people have really risen, the era in which the people were humiliated and trampled on has ended, the political situation of stability and unity has emerged in which efforts can be concentrated on economic construction, and gratifying successes have been scored in China, a developing country with a large population but a weak foundation. Without Communist Party leadership, China would be in great disorder and would retrogress to the state of disunity like the one in old China. Should this happen, even one modernization would be impossible, to say nothing of four modernizations. Article 1 of the general principles of the PRC Constitution provides that the "socialist system is the fundamental system of the PRC." This is a conclusion drawn by the Chinese people in their indomitable struggle over the last 100 years by summing up their countless experiences paid for with blood. As solid as a rock, it is not to be shaken by the claim of a small number of people on bourgeois liberalization.

Yours,

Bao Xin

12 January

RULES TO HELP FOREIGN-FUNDED BUSINESS ISSUED

OW200906 Beijing XINHUA in English 0736 GMT 20 Jan 87

[Text] Beijing, January 20 (XINHUA) — The central government authorities today published new provisions in a bid to "help foreign-funded businesses strike a balance between foreign exchange earnings and spending" by purchasing Chinese-made goods for export.

Foreign-funded enterprises should, in principle, achieve such a balance "through exports of their own products," according to a set of provisions issued by the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, which went into effect today.

Productive enterprises involving foreign investment which are in temporary difficulty in striking such a balance may apply for the purchase of Chinese-made products for export (except for those subject to unified control as stipulated by the state) within a given period.

The amount of such goods for export, the provisions say, is limited to the amount of foreign exchange required to cover production and operation costs of a foreign-funded business, to the due profit that the foreign investor remits out of China after receiving them, or to the foreign exchange needed to be remitted out of China in settling accounts after the business shuts down.

Such goods should usually be bought at the province-level area where the foreign-funded business in question is located, the 10-article provisions say, noting that they must be sold outside China and may not be resold inside Chinese territory.

Foreign-funded business may export such goods themselves or entrust Chinese foreign-trade companies to export for them.

Products which have been approved for export but are subject to import and export license control must have licenses, the 10-article provisions stipulate.

The new set of provisions is one of a series of detailed rules and regulations published so far for the implementation of the 22-article set of regulations on encouraging foreign investment in China which was promulgated last October. Prior to the provisions published today, China has already issued three sets of detailed rules for the sake of the interests of foreign investment enterprises since last autumn. These provisions are about their independent rights over employment, wages and welfare funds, about their import of materials and parts required for meeting their export quotas, and on applying for renminbi loans mortgaged by foreign exchange. Sources say that China will in the near future issue more such detailed rules and regulations to further improve the country's investment climate.

PRC TO RECHECK KEY CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

OW190115 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0828 GMT 10 Jan 87

[By reporter Ge Daxing]

[Text] Beijing, 10 Jan (XINHUA) -- The State Planning Commission has made the following decision: During this year, it is essential to recheck the design of some of China's key construction projects that are either under construction or will soon begin construction so as to fundamentally curb enormous waste in key construction projects and raise efficiency in the use of investments as specified in the "Seventh 5-Year" Plan.

At the national prospecting and design meeting and the first council meeting of the China Prospecting and Design Association today, Gan Zhijian, vice minister of the State Planning Commission, pointed out: First of all, we must rely on ideology in guiding design work for various engineering projects in order to do a good job in making use of limited financial and material resources to obtain ideal economic results. Only by implementing the principle of building the country through thrift and hard work, seeking truth from facts, and doing design work with a scientific approach, will it be possible for us to quicken our pace in developing economic construction, make the best use of investments, and improve quality in construction. In this connection, we must pay particular attention to the design of key construction projects that require large amounts of financial and material resources of the nation.

On the basis of the arrangements made by the State Planning Commission for rechecking the design of key construction projects, the departments concerned must check to see if the policy decisions with regard to the projects are correct and see if there are any practices that fail to conform to China's conditions or do not meet reality. Construction units must check to see if there are any projects that require additional investments or have unnecessarily high standards. Design units must check to see if there are any projects that violate design principles or fail to meet design standards. They must check to see if there is anything included in the design that caters to unreasonable demands put forward by some construction units. Building units must check to see if there are any attempts to lower building standards, any overestimation of costs, or any practice to carry out construction work without following designs. The State Planning Commission calls on all relevant districts, departments, and units to resolutely strengthen their leadership in rechecking designs, vigorously coordinate with each other, and guard against formalism. It is essential to seriously deal with those who are bent on expanding the construction scale, raising construction standards at will, and spending money without restraint. It is also necessary to support and commend those units and individuals who dare to overcome obstruction and persistently follow the correct ideology in doing design work. Awards should be given to those who have achieved remarkable economic results.

SHANGHAI'S JIEFANG RIBAO CRITICIZES WANG RUOWANG

OW201752 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 16 Jan 87 p 2

[Article by Xi Yusheng: "Opposition to the Four Cardinal Principles Is Not Permitted by Party Discipline -- Criticizing Wang Ruowang's Erroneous Views on Bourgeois Liberalization"]

[Text] Wang Ruowang, a veteran party member who had been admitted to the party 50 years ago and long been educated by the party, was recently expelled from the party in accordance with the Constitution of the Communist Party of China. This event has caused tremendous concern in and outside the party.

Some of Wang Ruowang's erroneous words and deeds have been exposed by the press. Any CPC member or citizen with any sense of political responsibility, if he is aware of the fallacies spread and the erroneous activities carried out by Wang Ruowang on various occasions since 1979, particularly since 1985, would see that he has only himself to blame for his expulsion from the party. The disciplinary action taken by the party organization against him was serious, necessary, practical, and realistic.

(1)

He openly called himself the "founder of bourgeois liberalization" and said: "I'll keep wearing the bourgeois hat for the rest of my life." In the last 2 years he was especially active, making reports and delivering speeches at meetings in Shanghai and Hangzhou colleges, cultural organizations, and enterprises, wantonly attacking the party's principles and policies, opposing the CPC's leadership, slandering the socialist system, calling for taking the capitalist road, and doing his utmost to advocate bourgeois liberalization. He also fabricated things to deceive the people, instigated dissension, and exerted an extremely bad influence on the people.

The reports and speeches made by Wang Ruowang in recent years were indeed many and diverse, but in all this diversity we can trace the author's line of thought. To sum it up, his thinking has two clear characteristics: One is that he holds that our current system regards socialist illusion as its correct objective, and that China should copy all things capitalist and take the capitalist road. The other is that he vilifies and attacks the party, advocates, "multiparty politics," and opposes the CPC's leadership. By doing so Wang Ruowang has put himself in a position of opposing the party program, violating the party Constitution, and defying party discipline. Does he have the slightest resemblance to a communist?

As everyone knows, since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the CPC Central Committee has consistently emphasized upholding the four cardinal principles. Upholding the socialist road, the people's democratic dictatorship, the Communist Party's leadership, and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought is not only the foundation of our party building, but also the foundation of our national construction during the new period. At the forum on the principles of the party's theoretical work held on 30 March 1979, Comrade Deng Xiaoping said:

"To carry out China's four modernizations, we must uphold the four cardinal principles, ideologically and politically. This is the basic prerequisite for achieving modernization." The Constitution of the Communist Party of China, adopted by the 12th CPC National Congress, clearly and definitely stipulates that the political basis for the solidarity and unity of the whole party consists of adherence to the four cardinal principles and the concentration of our efforts on socialist modernization. The four cardinal principles contain two central ideas. [paragraph continues]

One is "upholding the socialist road," and the other is "upholding the Communist Party's leadership." Wang Ruowang has challenged these two central ideas of the four cardinal principles. To tolerate such a challenge is to revile our party program, party Constitution, and party discipline.

(2)

The socialist cause is a lofty cause for which communists fight all their lives to realize their highest ideals, as well as a great engineering task being undertaken by the Chinese people to revitalize China. As a Communist Party member, Wang Ruowang went so far as to spread fallacies to slander the socialist system and to call for taking the capitalist road. He has openly betrayed our party program. History tells us that China's taking the socialist road is definitely not the "idea" of some genius. Judging from the point of view of dialectical materialism, it is an "inexorable historical trend." In the old democratic revolutionary period, some people with lofty ideals tried to learn from the West and establish a bourgeois republic, but their good intentions were foiled by the imperialist nations. As Mao Zedong said: "The teachers always beat the students," and the "students'" efforts ended in failure. With the victory of the new democratic revolution, China embarked on the socialist road. This was a great decision made by the Chinese people after suffering hardships and tribulations over a long period of time. In China's history, 1 October 1949 will forever be a red-letter day. But in the words of Wang Ruowang, it was a bleak one indeed. He said: "Throughout the past 36 or 37 years of historical abnormalities, we have regarded empty illusion as the correct target." "After fighting 20 years of guerrilla wars, we proclaimed at Tiananmen that capitalism is no longer needed because socialism can be immediately realized. But can that be done? All the things, or most of the things, are feudalistic things coated with a paint of Marxism-Leninism and socialism." (Speech delivered at a report meeting at the Culture Hall in Songjiang County, Shanghai Municipality, on 28 October 1986) Here Wang Ruowang not only completely denies the fruit of victory won by the Chinese people through bloody battles, but writes off the successes achieved by the Chinese people in socialist construction as "historical abnormalities." In his eyes, the socialist mansion built by the Chinese Communists and the Chinese people is nothing but a flimsy layer of "paint." Speaking in all fairness, the Chinese people can see that our socialist construction has been carried out with a "weak foundation" and a "vast population and scarce arable land," and has been subject to many twists and turns. Nevertheless, great achievements have been scored in economic development, and our industrial and agricultural growth is considered fairly high in the contemporary world. The establishment of a basic socialist economic and political system, the phenomenal growth of social productive forces, and the tremendous progress in science and culture are undeniable facts and not "empty illusions" of Chinese socialism as referred to by Wang Ruowang.

If, in Wang Ruowang's eyes, the socialist system is nothing but "an illusion," then what is the way out? He advocates "making up for lost ground," by saying, "With regard to the capitalist mode of production, it is precisely what China badly needs. This is the conclusion that I have drawn after analyzing my past experience over a protracted period.... This is one step we must take. We have skipped this step, but we can go back and make up for lost ground." (His speech at the second forum on "New Technological Revolution and Structural Reform") Wang Ruowang also said: "Science and technology can be introduced, but what about the contaminated ideas, theories, and ideology of capitalism? In my view, they also must be introduced." What Wang Ruowang wants is not only the badly needed capitalist mode of production, but all capitalist ideas, including pollution by them. In short, China must transplant to its home ground everything which belongs to the Western capitalist countries, or go in for "total Westernization."

But will this prescription work? Practice of China's democratic revolution has long declared the bourgeois republic bankrupt. It will not do if we abandon the socialist cause now and go back to the capitalist road. By taking the capitalist road, serious polarization of Chinese society would be inevitable, with wealth flowing into the pockets of a few while the overwhelming majority of the people would slide back into poverty. Some may even have to roam about on the streets, and the whole nation would retrogress to semifeudal and semicolonial society. Thus, China would be thrown into a state of disunity, fall apart, and face domestic trouble and turmoil and foreign invasion. Naturally, the 1 billion Chinese people would never allow such a great historical retrogression to occur. We must consolidate and perfect the socialist system, develop science and culture, have great determination, and exert utmost efforts to study and master advanced science and technology, the economic and administrative management experiences that have universal application, and the valuable culture of the contemporary world nations, including the advanced capitalist countries. But we must also resolutely reject the exploitative and oppressive capitalist ideological and social systems and other hideous and decadent capitalist things. As proposed by Wang Ruowang, we must import everything offered, including "pollution." As a national policy, we must not waver in opening to the outside world. Like reform, opening is also aimed at serving the building of socialism with Chinese characteristics, but not at changing the socialist system nor at regressing to semifeudalism and semicolonialism. We feel deeply that only socialism can save China, and it is universally acknowledged that socialism offers the best way for administering a country. This has been borne out by practice throughout the two historical stages in China. Hence, Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: Now "the progressive political forces in the capitalist countries are trying to study and propagate socialism and are fighting to eliminate the injustices and irrational phenomena endemic to capitalist society and to carry out socialist revolution ("upholding the four cardinal principles")." A Communist Party member himself, Wang Ruowang went so far as to wantonly push socialist New China under Communist Party leadership onto to the capitalist road. He is indeed "the founder of bourgeois liberalization," as he himself claimed.

The party Constitution points out: The Communist Party of China is the vanguard of the Chinese working class, the faithful representative of the interests of the people of all nationalities in China, and the force at the core leading China's socialist cause." The giant engineering project of socialist modernization in a huge nation with a population of 1 billion can never be accomplished without staunch leadership from the CPC. The party Constitution clearly stipulates that the CPC is "the force at the core leading China's socialist cause." This is a faithful record of the Chinese people's historical choice and a summation of the actual and basic experiences gained over the 30-odd years since the founding of New China.

While we was still a Communist Party member, Wang Ruowang turned a blind eye to this basic fact and to the unequivocal provision in the party Constitution. He frequently used all sorts of barefaced and poignant words to ridicule, slander, attack and villify the Communist Party, and negate party leadership. Some years ago, under the pretext of improving party leadership, he made speeches on many occasions to oppose party leadership over literature and art work. At that time, the party organization criticized him but he refused to mend his ways. In recent years, as reform of the economic restructure has deepened and reform of the political system launched, Wang Ruowang became increasingly flagrant in his speeches against party leadership. Here, we might as well cite some passages of his speeches made several months ago. He said: "Next I would like to talk about my views on political reform. So far the vital part has not been touched. The crucial issues lies in the reform of the party per se." "What will the situation be after reform of the party? [paragraph continues]

Please permit me to say it in a more open and liberal way: We must practice multiparty politics." (Speech at a Shanghai forum on "Social Questions in the Course of Reform") He openly put on a rival show against the provision that the Communist Party of China is the force at the core leading China's cause of socialism as contained in the party Constitution! The "Resolution of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on the Guiding Principles for Building Socialist Spiritual Civilization" adopted at the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee points out: The reform of the political structure is to reform and perfect the party and state leadership systems and to take a step further in extending socialist democracy and improving the socialist legal system to meet the needs of the socialist modernization program on the basis of upholding the leadership of the party and the people's democratic dictatorship. Since Wang Ruowang made the above statements only 1 month after the promulgation of the "resolution," his motive was obvious. To reform China's political structure is a CPC proposal and has been carried out step by step under the party leadership since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Like the economic structural reform, the reform of the political structure is self-improvement of the socialist system. It is by no means a radical change of China's political system; still less is it to weaken or eliminate the Communist Party's leadership. The "resolution" of the Sixth Plenary Session puts the following very clearly: First, the reform of the political structure should be carried out on the basis of upholding the party's leadership and the people's democratic dictatorship. It is not true that this "basis" can be dispensed with. Much less should reform be used as a pretext to oppose the party's leadership and the people's democratic dictatorship. Second, the purpose of the political structural reform is to reform and perfect the party and state leadership systems and take a step further in extending socialist democracy and improving the socialist legal system to meet the needs of the socialist modernization program. It is not to radically negate the original systems and practice "multiparty politics."

The CPC's leading position in the cause of socialism is a result of the long struggle of the Chinese revolution and is recognized by the people of the whole country. The "multiparty system" is not suited to our national condition. Without the CPC's staunch leadership, the 1 billion people would be a heap of loose sand, and in that case, how could we talk about achieving success in our socialist modernization program? Long ago, our country established the political party system with many parties cooperating under the CPC's leadership. The CPC holds the leading position in China's political life. The democratic parties are neither out-of-office parties nor opposition parties, but rather they are in a state of cooperation with the Communist Party. That is, one party exercises leadership with many parties cooperating, and they supervise each other and coexist on a long-term basis. Practice proved long ago that this political party system can, and will continue to, give full play to the positive role of democratic parties.

X

X

X

Article 38 of the "Constitution of the Communist Party of China" states: "A Communist Party member must consciously act within the bounds of party discipline." The party's political discipline is a vital guarantee for achieving a high degree of unity in the party. Since Wang Ruowang has acted against the party program and party Constitution and violated the party's political discipline by negating the four cardinal principles and advocating bourgeois liberalization, he is, of course, not qualified to be a Communist Party member. But the effects of the series of statements by Wang Ruowang aimed at advocating bourgeois liberalization remain to be eradicated by us. [paragraph continues]

The prominent figures going in for bourgeois liberalization are wildly attempting to use their words to hoodwink people, confuse their minds, and mislead those young people who are unable to see things clearly. Our work is to expose their mistakes tit-for-tat, take a clear-cut stand in opposing the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization, and let people see the necessity and seriousness of this struggle.

WANG FANG ADDRESSES ZHEJIANG PLA MEETING

OW210039 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] The enlarged meeting of the CPC Committee in Zhejiang Military District closed on 16 January. The meeting conveyed to the participants, and implemented, the guidelines of the enlarged meeting of the Central Military Commission. The participants studied and discussed central leading comrades' important speeches on upholding the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization. The meeting summed up last year's work, arranged this year's tasks, and commended a number of advanced units and individuals.

After summing up last year's work, the meeting called for doing good work in the following five areas this year:

1. It is necessary to unify the thinking and action of PLA and militia units in accordance with the policy decisions of the CPC Central Committee and its Military Commission, conscientiously uphold the four cardinal principles, and oppose bourgeois liberalization.
2. It is necessary to rapidly shift the stress of work in accordance with the 3-year plan for building grass-roots units, recently formulated by the Zhejiang Military District, and concentrate efforts on doing good work at grass-roots level.
3. It is necessary to carry out a successful training program dealing comprehensively with military skills, political science, general knowledge, and civilian job skills.
4. It is necessary to mobilize the militia to take part in the building of the two civilizations. The People's Armed Forces departments of five poor counties and some poor areas should devote their main energies to organizing and mobilizing the militia to shake off poverty.
5. It is necessary to actively do a good job in readjusting and reforming the militia reserve service.

Wang Fang, secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee and first secretary of the CPC Committee of Zhejiang Military District, addressed the meeting. He said: PLA and militia units should take a firm and clear-cut stand in the struggle to uphold the four cardinal principles and oppose bourgeois liberalization. They should be models in upholding the four cardinal principles, implementing the party's line, principles, and policies, and maintaining stability and unity.

Li Qing, CPC Committee deputy secretary and commander of the Zhejiang Military District, delivered a work report. Liu Xinzeng, CPC Committee secretary and political commissar of the Military District, made a concluding report.

GUANGXI'S CPC SECRETARY INSPECTS PREFECTURE

HK220305 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 20 Jan 87

[Excerpts] From 12 to 19 January regional CPC Committee Secretary Chen Huiguang inspected Hechi Prefecture's Duan, Nandan, Tiane, and Huanjiang Counties; the (Dachang) Mineral Bureau; the (Hongmao) Mineral Bureau; the Hechi Steel Plant; the (Dongjiang) Cotton Mill; and the Hechi Nitrogenous Fertilizer Plant to study the problem of providing disaster relief. He also extended season's greetings to the cadres and masses before the Spring Festival. [passage omitted]

On the morning of 19 January, Chen Huiguang listened to a report given by (Wei Jisong), secretary of the Hechi Prefectural CPC Committee. (Wei Jisong) said that except for a slight decrease in the prefecture's grain output due to natural disasters, the prefecture's most economic indices increased largely in 1986 compared with the previous year. The agricultural output value for 1986 increased by 16.8 percent over 1985; the peasant per capita income increased by 24.36 yuan over 1985; the industrial output value increased by 4.6 percent over 1985; the number of township enterprises increased by 50 percent over 1985; and the prefecture's financial income increased by 13.4 percent over 1985. [passage omitted]

On the afternoon of 19 January, at a work meeting of the Hechi Prefectural CPC Committee, Chen Huiguang said that Hechi Prefecture has made new improvements in its work and achieved fairly good results. Like all of Guangxi, the situation in Hechi Prefecture is excellent and Hechi is full of promise.

Chen Huiguang said that Hechi Prefecture is an old revolutionary base area. During the democratic revolution period, the people in Hechi made great sacrifices, contributed much to the building of a new Hechi, and achieved amazing progress. However, due to historical reasons and the restriction of natural conditions, some people in Hechi are still leading a poor life today. Therefore, developing the economy and properly assisting the poor is the central task of leading groups at prefectural, county, and township levels. All departments must carry out their work focusing on this central task. It is necessary to establish the target responsibility system in the work of assisting the poor and to mobilize all forces in society to properly carry out the work of assisting the poor. We must use advanced examples, promote advanced technology, and guide the peasants to become rich step by step.

Chen Huiguang stressed that the key to properly carrying out the work of assisting the poor lies in a good leading group. A good leading group must have the following three signs: 1) The members must have a strong party spirit and a pure style and can unite as one to form a leading core. 2) The members must have a strong sense of responsibility a devotion to their work, and a pioneering and enterprising spirit. 3) The members must have the ability to organize and lead others.

He said that party organizations at all levels must seriously implement the party's line, principles, and policies; continue to uphold the four cardinal principles; oppose bourgeois liberalization; and adhere to the economic policy of carrying out overall reforms, opening up to the outside world, and enlivening the domestic economy.

HAINAN MILITARY DISTRICT HOLDS CPC CONGRESS

HK220215 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Jan 87

[Text] The 3-day Sixth CPC Congress of Hainan Military District concluded victoriously in Haikou yesterday afternoon.

During the congress, the deputies earnestly studied the communique of the enlarged meeting of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and the spirit of the enlarged meeting of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee.

(Liu Guinan), political commissar of Hainan Military District, and (Gong Lixiang), responsible comrade of the Discipline Inspection Commission of Hainan Military District, respectively made a work report on the Fifth CPC Committee of Hainan Military and a work report of the Discipline Inspection Commission of Hainan Military District.

The congress held that over the past year, the 5th CPC Committee of the Military District has led the Army in resolutely implementing the party's line, principles, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, seriously carried out the instructions of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, emancipated people's minds, carried out reforms, blazed new trails, and worked hard, thus achieving marked results and making rapid progress.

The deputies discussed tasks in the next 5 years, namely, to earnestly implement the guiding ideology for Army building in the new period, to vigorously strengthen political work focusing on Army modernization, to concentrate main efforts on grass-roots Army units, and to upgrade the drive of building the Army into a revolutionary, modernized, and regular one and the building of people's militia to a new level.

The congress demanded that party committees at all levels and all party members unite closely around the CPC Central Committee, continue to uphold the four cardinal principles, oppose bourgeois liberalization, reach a high degree of political and ideological unanimity with the CPC Central Committee, correctly understand strategic changes in the guiding ideology for Army building in the new period, and bring the ideas and action of commanders and soldiers into line with the policy decisions of the CPC Central Committee and the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee. They must inherit and carry forward the fine tradition and style of the party and Army, establish good relations between officers and soldiers, strengthen the unity between the Army and the people and between the Army and the government, work hard with one heart and one mind and in a down-to-earth manner, and fight for the fulfillment of all tasks set by the congress.

After repeated deliberations and consultations, the deputies elected by secret ballot and in a democratic way the sixth party committee of Hainan Military District and its Discipline Inspection Commission.

HENAN RADIO PARTY-INTELLECTUAL DISCORD

HK180557 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Jan 87

[Henan Radio and Television News Center commentator's article: "The Plot To Sow Discord Between the Party and the Intellectuals Can Certainly Not Succeed"]

[Excerpts] The CPC has always attached importance to intellectuals and has paid attention to bringing their role into full play in the cause of revolution and construction. In particular, since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the CPC Central Committee has repeatedly laid stress on respecting knowledge and talent; it has regarded the intellectuals as a part of the working class and as a force to rely on. It has also taken steps to implement a whole series of policies on intellectuals. [passage omitted]

However, a very small number of persons pursuing bourgeois liberalization, such as Wang Rouwang and Fang Lizhi, have shut their eyes to the facts and spread all kinds of absurd theories in distorting the party's policy on intellectuals and vigorously opposing party leadership. They unscrupulously made trouble everywhere to sow discord between the party and the intellectuals. One of their absurd theories was to disseminate the so-called theory that intellectuals are the dominant factor, in a vain attempt to change the party's guideline on party building and proceed to change the party's principles. Fang Lizhi frenziedly clamored that the party-building guideline should be reconsidered and readjusted. He said: Intellectuals are the most advanced portion. They are not just people who are relied on and trusted. They should all the more be the dominant factor. He said maliciously to university students requesting to join the party: I agree to your all joining the party. After you join, at least you can change the party's color.

Fang Lizhi also maliciously caused a split between middle-aged and old intellectuals on the one hand and young intellectuals on the other. He went all out to belittle the intellectuals of the 1950's who had been educated by the party and engaged in social practice for a long time and had become a medium force in socialist construction. He latched onto the weak points of contemporary university students by vigorously praising them as having independent ideas, qualities, feelings, and consciousness, and excelling the intellectuals of the 1950's. He then proceeded to publicly incite the university students through public opinion and various channels, including certain foul methods, to rise up and make trouble, to show their strength. He frantically clamored that they should poke the CPC and the people's government and reform society. He viciously attacked the party and government as strong in appearance but weak in reality; there is nothing formidable about them after you have stormed them, he said.

In fact, the street disturbances caused by a few students in some cities were directly or indirectly incited by him. They [as heard] pushed the young students onto the frontline in a vain attempt to put pressure on the party and reach their goal of negating the four cardinal principles, doing away with party leadership, and changing the color of the party and of socialism.

Of course, their plot could not succeed. They underestimated the strength of the party and people, and also underestimated the awareness of the great majority of the young students. After their absurd theories were criticized by the party and people, the majority of those young students who had been fooled awoke rapidly and took the side of the party and people.

Back in 1978, Comrade Deng Xiaoping stressed at the opening ceremony of the National Science Congress: So long as class contradictions and class struggle still exist in the historical period of socialism, the intellectuals will need to resolve the question of whether they uphold the stand of the working class. To judge whether a person's stand is correct, we should see whether he loves the socialist motherland and spontaneously and voluntarily serves socialism and the workers, peasants, and soldiers.

In the current struggle over major issues of right and wrong, the majority of university students uphold the four cardinal principles and oppose bourgeois liberalization. That a few young students were unable to distinguish between right and wrong for a time, lost their way, and said and did wrong things is different in nature from those people who advocate bourgeois liberalization and refuse to change. So long as people realize their mistakes and learn the lessons, it is alright if they correct their errors.

The second absurd theory of Wang Ruowang, Fang Lizhi and others in sowing discord between the party and the intellectuals was to spread the so-called theory that university students should not be constrained, and to preach anarchism. They frenziedly clamored that university students should not have any ideological constraints imposed on them. They also babbled that now the east wind is blowing, the war drums are beating, and no one is afraid of anyone. Just see how great their arrogance is! It seems that there was indeed something formidable about them.

In fact, what they are most afraid of is the truth, the masses, and party discipline. The moment party discipline was tightened, they became completely discredited.

Is there any unconstrained democracy or freedom in the world? If you are a party member, you must be constrained by the party Constitution and discipline. If you are a citizen of the PRC, you must be constrained by the Constitution and the laws and decrees. [passage omitted]

The pure democracy and absolute freedom preached by Fang Lizhi and others was just a sham; in fact they were doing away with party leadership and the four cardinal principles. Chaos and disaster would occur in China if we followed their way.

We must also solemnly warn those people who enthusiastically pursue bourgeois liberalization that in a socialist country under the CPC leadership, the party has its discipline and the state has its laws, and anyone who violates party discipline and state laws will be dealt with by party and legal discipline. There can be no special party members, nor special citizens. Whoever dares to defy discipline and the law will be punished in the proper way.

The third absurd theory of those few people sowing discord between the party and the intellectuals was to spread the so-called theory of the independence of intellectuals, in a vain attempt to remove party leadership. Fang Lizhi and others wildly stated that in a democratic society, universities have the functions of creating technology, knowledge, science, and literature, and are completely independent. They threatened to oppose Marxist philosophy as the guiding philosophy and to oppose the Marxist materialist view of history in which the masses are the creators of history. They openly wrote articles declaring that history is created by its creators, preached the idealist view that history is created by heroes, and used the bourgeois individual heroism mentality to poison the souls of young students.

We say that the clear view of the proletariat is that the masses are the creators of history and practice is the great classroom of society. [passage omitted] In the face of the absurd theories of Fang Lizhi and others, the workers and peasants angrily say, how can you run universities without us working hard and sweating to create material wealth from our work and our field cultivation? Student's parents and the state have to spend a great deal of investment and energy on training a university student, for the sake of letting the student master knowledge and ability and serve the great cause of the four modernizations. The worker-peasant masses will certainly not allow the very small number of people pursuing bourgeois liberalization to guide the students onto an erroneous road.

Innumerable facts show that in our socialist country, nothing, including the fields of technology, science, literature, can be achieved without party leadership, the masses' support, and the integration of theory with practice. [passage omitted] Young students should learn from the advanced intellectuals and enhance their spontaneity to integrate with the workers and peasants. They must certainly not be fooled by a very few people pursuing bourgeois liberalization. They must establish the viewpoint that practice comes first. While at school, they must seriously acquire book knowledge and integrate it with practice to understand and transform the world. [passage omitted]

In short, Wang Ruowang, Fang Lizhi and others waved the banner of exalting the intellectuals while sowing discord between intellectual and the party. In fact, they were inciting the intellectuals to become independent of the party, and hampering and wrecking the effort of the intellectuals to contribute to the soaring flight of the Chinese nation.

Under party leadership, the intellectuals will, through the struggle against bourgeois liberalization, certainly enhance their ability to distinguish between right and wrong, heighten awareness, and make great contributions to the motherland's four modernizations. The plot of Wang Ruowang, Fang Lizhi, and others to sow discord between the party and the intellectuals can never succeed!

HUNAN HOLDS ENLARGED PLA PLENARY SESSION

HK220255 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Jan 87

[Text] Yesterday [20 January], at the third enlarged plenary session of the ninth provincial Military District CPC Committee, Jiang Jinliu, secretary of the Hunan Provincial Military District CPC Committee and commander, emphatically said: All subordinate units of the Military District must unswervingly adhere to the four cardinal principles, unswervingly and continuously implement the principles since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, unswervingly oppose bourgeois liberalization, and step up basic construction of our Army with modernization at the center.

In his speech, after reviewing the achievements in the work in 1986, including the work of building the PLA and militia reserve service, Jiang Jinliu discussed the work and tasks for this year.

He said: In the year ahead, all subordinate units of the provincial Military District must seriously implement the important documents of the CPC Central Committee on adhering to the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization and the spirit of the enlarged meeting of the Military Commission, vigorously strengthen and improve political work, strive to do well in grasping the grass-roots work, step up building the PLA and militia reserve service, successfully complete all tasks, and greet the 60th anniversary of the founding of our Army and the convocation of the 13th party congress with outstanding achievements.

HUNAN LEADERS AT FORUM OF MODEL WORKERS

HK220301 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Jan 87

[Excerpts] Cheers and laughter came from the conference room of the provincial Federation of Trade Unions yesterday [20 January] afternoon. Leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, provincial Advisory Commission, provincial CPPCC Committee, and provincial Federation of Trade Unions and 30 model workers of our province attended a forum to greet the Spring Festival.

Comrade Mao Zhiyong, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, said to the model workers: I take this opportunity to pay you an early New Year call and through you, extend cordial greetings to all workers and model workers of all fronts throughout our province. You have made very great contributions toward the four modernizations. It is hoped that you will make sustained and redoubled efforts and continue to forge ahead. At present, we must seriously study the communique of the enlarged meeting of the Politburo of the CPC Central Committee and several central important documents. We must take a clear-cut stand in adhering to the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization and do all aspects of work still better. [passage omitted]

Chen Maozhi, vice chairman of the provincial Federation of Trade Unions, presided over yesterday's forum. Liu Yue, chairman of the provincial Federation of Trade Unions, also spoke at the forum. She hoped that the model workers would stand in the vanguard of the struggle against bourgeois liberalization, vigorously plunge themselves into reform and economic construction, give play to their backbone and exemplary role and act as a bridge, work hard, build our country through hard work and thrift, vigorously launch the drive to increase production, to practice economy, to increase income, and to reduce expenditure, and offer advice to invigorate enterprises.

Yesterday, provincial Advisory Commission Vice Chairman Wang Zhiguo, provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee member Shen Ruiping, and provincial CPPCC Committee Vice Chairman Peng Mingding also attended the forum to visit the model workers.

BEIJING MUNICIPALITY TO SUPPRESS ADVERTISEMENTS

OW210045 Tokyo KYODO in English 0038 GMT 21 Jan 87

[Text] Beijing, Jan 21 KYODO -- Municipal authorities in Beijing have decided to tighten up commercial advertising in the city in a move that experts say will lead to a disappearance of all commercial billboards here.

Chinese sources in Beijing told KYODO that Beijing Municipality has already relayed its decision to various municipal organs through an internal memo. According to a copy of the memo made available to KYODO, Beijing authorities have decided to "severely regulate" roadside commercial advertising in order to preserve the image of Beijing. The circular said commercials will not be allowed without permission from city authorities. The document did not mention any ban on commercial advertising, but Japanese advertising experts predicted that the decision means exactly that. "Judging from the context of the memorandum, I think the Chinese will not authorize commercial advertising. It will be total restriction," said one Japanese advertising executive, who was shocked by the decision.

It was not clear whether the huge billboards that grace major Beijing thoroughfares and advertise a plethora of domestic and imported goods, will be dismantled. However, advertisers apparently will have to remove their billboards once their advertising contracts expire.

The decision focused on commercial advertising, and huge billboards with political slogans apparently will not be affected. The circular also made no reference to commercial advertising on radio and television. It said the decision was based on a central government and party decision on city planning for Beijing, suggesting that the move was approved by higher authorities in China.

HEBEI LEADER ON IMPORTANT POLITBURO MEETING

HK210151 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 21 Jan 87

[Excerpts] The provincial Science and Technology Association held a Spring Festival forum of science and technology workers yesterday. [passage omitted] They pledged to support the decision of the enlarged meeting of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau, seriously study the spirit of the speeches of leading central comrades, uphold the four cardinal principles, resolutely stand in the forefront of opposing bourgeois liberalization, and achieve still greater success in their work posts in the new year.

Li Wenshan, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, spoke at the forum. [passage omitted] He demanded that science and technology workers seriously study and implement the communique of the enlarged meeting of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and the spirit of the speeches of leading central comrades. He said: The struggle against bourgeois liberalization is related to our party's fate, the future of socialism, and the success or failure of all-round reforms and opening up. We must fully understand the great practical and historic significance of this struggle, unwaveringly uphold the four cardinal principles, and take a firm and clear-cut stand in opposing bourgeois liberalization.

Comrade Li Wenshan said: This enlarged meeting of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau was an extremely important meeting. It was a very successful meeting. It was more successful than any similar meeting in the party's history, and serves as a model in resolving important political problems in the party. The meeting fully demonstrated that our party is still more mature and strong and has still greater combat strength. This meeting displayed the unshakeable determination of our party to preserve a high degree of political and ideological unity. It showed the unshakeable resolve of our party in leading the people of the whole country to continue carrying out the line, principles, and various domestic and foreign policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee

Comrade Li Wenshan said: Our party's guiding principle of respecting knowledge and talent and bringing into play the initiative and creativity of the intellectuals in socialist construction will not be changed. He expressed the hope that everyone would be highly vigilant against certain people with evil intentions who try to sow discord between the intellectuals and the party. He said: I believe that the intellectuals in Hebei are able to make this distinction.

Comrade Li Wenshan said: It is essential to take a firm and clear-cut stand in the struggle against bourgeois liberalization; our attitude must be resolute and our methods correct. We must pay attention to grasping the policies and avoid launching a political campaign; and still less will we repeat the erroneous leftist methods of the past. The general demand is to enhance people's political awareness through criticizing the erroneous viewpoint of bourgeois liberalization. We must pay great attention to and tangibly strengthen ideological and political work, and refrain from making everyone go through an ordeal and a check.

In conclusion, Comrade Li Wenshan expressed the hope that the scientists and science and technology workers in the province will cherish the political situation of stability and unity, cherish the fine opportunity, bring into play the revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle and building the country with thrift and hard work, and contribute their wisdom and talent to accomplishing the province's Seventh 5-Year Plan. [passage omitted]

HEBEI RADIO STRESSES OBSERVING PARTY DISCIPLINE

HK210657 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 21 Jan 87

[Station commentator's article: "Party Members Must Strictly Adhere to the Party's Political Discipline"]

[Excerpts] Party members must spontaneously adhere to the party Constitution and strictly observe party discipline. This is a very big demand on every party member. A strange phenomenon has emerged recently: Some people, who are members of the party, have enthusiastically pursued bourgeois liberalization. Fang Lizhi and Wang Ruowang are people of this kind. They publicly oppose the four cardinal principles, which have been solemnly written into the party Constitution, uglify and negate the party leadership, attack socialism, and openly spread views that run counter to the party's line, principles, and internal external policies. [passage omitted]

The CPC Central Committee has often stressed that the party organizations at all levels and every party member must maintain a high degree of ideological and political unity with the CPC Central Committee and unwaveringly implement the line, principles, domestic and external policies, and resolutions formulated by the CPC Central Committee.

This is the party's political discipline. [passage omitted]

Some party members who have not been in the party long do not understand very well the extreme importance of upholding party discipline. Some say that strict discipline was required during the war years; apparently discipline should be relaxed somewhat in an environment of peace. This idea neglects the fact that we must be consistent in upholding party discipline and the unshakeable seriousness of doing this. It must be corrected.

As for a very few people like Fang Lizhi and Wang Ruowang, who, under the pretext of freedom of speech, want to shake off the constraints of party discipline, oppose the four cardinal principles, and be special party members on the grounds that experts and scholars are special, in a bid to have their words and deeds ride roughshod over the party Constitution and discipline -- this behavior is still less permitted by the party's political discipline. It is completely correct to expel them from the party.

The current struggle against bourgeois liberalization is related to the party's fate and the future of socialism. It is related to the success or failure of the four modernizations drive. In a certain sense, it is also a serious struggle to uphold the party's political discipline. Every party member must further enhance understanding in this struggle, become more spontaneous in observing party discipline, strive to be a model in upholding the party Constitution and discipline, and take a firm and clear-cut stand in struggling against behavior that violates the party Constitution and discipline, so as to maintain the party's solidarity, unity, and purity.

SHANXI PARTY UNANIMOUS SUPPORT FOR HU RESIGNATION

HK170041 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] On the evening of 16 January, members of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee gathered to listen to the broadcast of the communique on the enlarged meeting of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau. They seriously discussed it.

Everyone expressed unanimous support for the enlarged meeting's acceptance of Comrade Hu Yaobang's resignation as general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and its election of Comrade Zhao Ziyang as acting general secretary.

They unanimously held: This major decision will be still more favorable for the implementation of the line, principles, and various domestic and foreign policies formulated by the CPC Central Committee. It will ensure the smooth progress of the socialist modernization drive.

They unanimously pledged: We will unite still more closely around the CPC Central Committee, maintain a high degree of political unity with the CPC Central Committee, uphold the four cardinal principles, resolutely oppose bourgeois liberalization, persevere in reform and opening up, and strive to do a good job in building the two civilizations and in all work in Shanxi.

The provincial Advisory Commission and Discipline Inspection Commission also seriously discussed the communique and expressed unanimous support for the decision of the enlarged meeting of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau.

SHAANXI PLANS SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION MEASURES

HK170521 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 17 Jan 87

[Excerpts] On 15 January, the Sixth Plenary Session of the Sixth Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee approved in principle the province's plan for building socialist spiritual civilization in 1987. This plan will be implemented after its wording is supplemented and revised by the provincial CPC Committee's Standing Committee.

The plan points out: In 1987, we must proceed from the overall arrangements for socialist modernization, persevere in taking economic construction as the core, closely integrate the work with the progress of all-round reforms and opening up, base ourselves on the present while viewing the long term, and get a thoroughly good grasp of practical deeds for making new progress in building spiritual civilization.

The plan is in nine parts: 1) Launch in-depth education in upholding the four cardinal principles and take a firm and clear-cut stand in opposing bourgeois liberalization. 2) Eliminate feudalist remnants in political life and put the party's democratic life on a sound basis. 3) Establish new concepts suited to socialist commodity economy, and stimulate all-round reforms and opening up. 4) Step up the building of professional ethics and promote a further turn for the better in the social mood. 5) Vigorously develop culture, to improve the masses' ideological and cultural qualities. 6) Improve the quality of education and speed up the development of science and technology. 7) Do a good job in the comprehensive tackling of social order problems in order to create an excellent social environment for reforms and opening up. 8) Face the grass roots, stress practical results, and launch in depth the drive to create civilized units. 9) Mobilize the forces of all sectors to do a good job in implementing this plan.

The plan assigns first place to launching in-depth education in upholding the four cardinal principles and taking a firm and clear-cut stand in opposing bourgeois liberalization. The plan points out: The four cardinal principles are the political basis for the unity and progress of the people of the whole country and also the fundamental guarantee for reform and opening up. Launching in-depth education in upholding the four cardinal principles and taking a firm and clear-cut stand in opposing bourgeois liberalization is an important task in building spiritual civilization.

The current struggle against bourgeois liberalization is related to the party's fate, the future of socialism, and the success or failure of all-round reform and opening up. On this important question of principle, the party committees must take a clear-cut stand and resolute attitude in criticizing erroneous viewpoints opposing the socialist system, attacking the party leadership, and advocating total Westernization, and conduct extensive and deep education for the cadres and masses in upholding the four cardinal principles. It is necessary to vigorously publicize Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, the superiority of the socialist system, and the extreme importance of strengthening party leadership and the people's democratic dictatorship. We must teach the cadres and masses to spontaneously resist the trend of thought of bourgeois liberalization, and ensure that reform, opening up, and the four modernizations drive will forge ahead along the socialist road.

The plan emphasizes: In order to make a success of education in upholding the four cardinal principles, it is essential to strengthen the building of all departments on the ideological and cultural front. We must in particular do a good job in rectifying, strengthening, and improving the journalism front, to ensure that the mass media is firmly in party hands.

The ideological, public opinion, and propaganda departments are important positions for carrying out ideological and political work. No matter what happens, they must accurately and promptly transmit the party's voice to the masses. All party members working on the journalism front must enhance their political sense of smell and strictly adhere to political and propaganda discipline. No one is allowed to sympathize with or support the trend of thought of bourgeois liberalization in any way. The party's propaganda tools are absolutely not permitted to spread ideas and remarks that shake or damage the party's leading position and the prestige of the CPC Central Committee. According to the circumstances, we must carry out public or internal criticism and education, and even unfold the necessary struggle, against any tendencies of attempting to weaken, remove, do away with, or oppose party leadership.

The plan continues: All sectors, trades, and fronts must be politically concerned for the healthy growth of the younger generation. It is essential to step up ideological and political education for young people in the course of school education, [word indistinct] education, CYL education, and various social educational activities. We must guide young people to study and grasp basic knowledge of Marxism, of the history of social development, of the history of China's revolution, of the party, and of social construction. They should thus gradually establish the correct views of the world and life. [passage omitted]

We must resolutely oppose the trend of thought of bourgeois liberalization and must certainly not allow it to run rampant. However, in specific methods, we must pay attention to policies and act with caution. We cannot adopt simplified methods or regard ordinary and individual erroneous ideas and remarks as bourgeois liberalization.

Part two of the plan calls for eliminating feudalism remnants in political life and putting the party's democratic life on a sound basis. The plan points out: We must teach the party members, especially the leading cadres, to further eliminate the feudal patriarchal concept and the ideal of being specially privileged, and enhance their awareness of serving the people wholeheartedly. They should eliminate the influence of feudal autocratic ideas and work style of using one's powers indiscriminately and making peremptory decisions. We must uphold democratic centralism and the mass line and turn policy-making into a democratic and scientific affair. We must eliminate the influence of remnants of feudalism such as forming factions and gangs and appointing people to posts on the basis of acquaintanceship, uphold the party's organizational line and cadre policy, act with fairness and impartiality, and appoint people to posts on the basis of their ability. We must enhance the party spirit awareness of the party members and stimulate a further turn for the better in party style.

We must carry out deep-going education in the party Constitution and the guiding principles for inner-party political life, and seriously investigate and deal with major cases. Important cases involving party and government organs and leading party-member cadres at the above county-level must be basically dealt with by the end of the year. Cases of abuse of power and violation of the masses' interests by grass-roots party organizations and leading party member cadres must also be seriously investigated and dealt with.

Beginning this year, the province will apply the methods of democratic assessment, surveying of public opinion, and democratic recommendation regarding leading party and government cadres at and above county-level. Those assessed as not working well must be readjusted; those who violate laws and discipline must be dealt with.

The province will institute the system of cadre exchange and avoidance [hui bi]. If there are too many relatives working together in one unit, they must be scattered in a planned way. Exchange should be made where the principal leader of an area, unit, or department has been holding the post too long, so as to put a stop to feudal personal attachments and other unhealthy trends.

Discussing conducting education for the party members, cadres, and masses in developing socialist commodity economy, the plan stresses: We must focus on grasping the study of the theory of socialist commodity economy for the 500,000 cadres in the province who are not involved in production. The plan points out that the current reforms have taken new strides in many respects and made an extensive and deep impact on social life and people's thinking. Every area, unit, and department must meet the demands of the development of reforms by ensuring that education in the situation and policies imbues the entire process of reform. Through systematic and deep study of the principles and policies on reform, we should resolve problems in the thinking of the cadres and masses and ensure the smooth progress of reform and all other work.

The plan says that the building of professional ethics must be focused on two points: 1) Professional ethics for state cadres as public servants of the people; and 2) professional ethics in trades and sectors closely linked to people's daily life. The cadres at all levels, especially the leading cadres, must be fair and impartial, be bold in forging ahead, and set an example in building professional ethics. [passage omitted]

In connection with conducting education in professional ethics, we should launch a drive to change habits and customs, advocate new methods of celebrating weddings and simple funeral ceremonies, and change the bad practice of extravagance and waste in some places.

On vigorously developing cultural undertakings, the plan points out that Shaanxi has fine historical traditions in culture and revolution. At present, we should do still better in upholding social benefit [shehui xiaoyi] as the supreme criterion and strive to improve the quality of spiritual products.

Literature and art must adhere still better to the orientation of serving socialism and the people. We should implement the principle of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend, and strive to produce some outstanding new works on the stage, in the cinema, television, literature, fine arts, music, and so on. We should, in particular, compose traditional musical pieces with local Shaanxi characteristics.

We must step up the building of cultural facilities. This year we will start work on the Shaanxi History Museum, the Shaanxi Radio and Television Center, the (Fuzhu) Arts Building, and the southern Shaanxi microwave link. Technological transformation will be carried out in the printing of SHAANXI RIBAO. The province should suitably increase spending on culture and investment in capital construction for culture.

On achieving an all-round improvement in the quality of education, the plan points out that the province must continue to get a good grasp of educational structural reform, fully implement the party's educational principles, and step up ideological and political work in all types of schools, especially tertiary institutes; we must improve the teaching of political subjects, step up education in the situation and policies, correct the tendency to attach little importance to moral education, and further improve the quality of education. [passage omitted]

HONG KONG

BEIJING REPORTEDLY 'OPPOSED' WILSON APPOINTMENT

HK180121 Hong Kong SUNDAY STANDARD in English 18 Jan 87 p 1

[By Lin Bin]

[Text] Although Beijing and the Hong Kong branch of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY have given a polite welcome to Hong Kong's new governor, there is evidence that they opposed the choice of Dr David Wilson.

This was because he was regarded as too keen on the introduction of representative government in Hong Kong.

One way in which "left-wing" views are expressed in Hong Kong is through the work of a writer widely believed to be a XINHUA "mouthpiece."

His pen-name, which pronounced in Cantonese sounds much like that of the XINHUA agency, has appeared on articles in both the pro-Beijing newspapers and the popular Chinese-language press, concerning political reforms in Hong Kong.

Sources say the name is used by a team of writers in the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY who specialise in providing pieces expressing Beijing's viewpoint for local newspapers.

The team has been running for years, and has in the past used other names as well.

Sources said the team usually studied Hong Kong-China affairs as a group, then deputed one or two writers to pen a piece expressing their view, which the writers would submit to the press personally.

Recently, the team has written articles opposing the introduction of direct elections, and also one warning Britain against appointing Dr Wilson (as he then was) governor of Hong Kong.

It said that Dr. Wilson was known to be one of the leading enthusiasts in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office for the setting up of representative government in Hong Kong.

It described him as an expert on Hong Kong issues who would get a great deal of support both here and in the U.K.

If a governor who was strongly in favour of political reform was appointed, the article said, there was more chance of a representative government being set up in Hong Kong.

Another article by the same writer went on to say that this would be a breach of the Joint Declaration.

It said the more seats in Legco [Legislative Council] were filled by direct elections, the more it would turn into a representative legislature.

But this would mean a change in the political system which was not contemplated by the Joint Declaration, which provided only for the preservation of the present system.

The writer said that if many legislative councillors were elected, power would move from the governor to the legislature, and the government would come under their control.

The writer said that no political reforms should be introduced until the Basic Law was finished.

Mr Xu Jiataun, head of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY in Hong Kong, once denied that the writer concerned was one of the agency's top officials.

The sources said this was quite correct, as the articles came not from a senior official but from a team.

LEGISLATORS VIEW LENGTH OF GOVERNOR'S TERM

HK180231 Hong Kong SUNDAY MORNING POST in English 18 Jan 87 p 4

[By S.Y. Wai]

[Text] Legislators hold differing views on how long the new governor, Sir David Wilson, should serve in Hong Kong and whether or not he should be succeeded by a local Chinese before 1997.

Several of them yesterday said the governor's term of service should depend on his competence and capability as the territory's chief executive.

Others said he should stay as long as possible to avoid any major changes in the political system which would be harmful for Hong Kong in the run-up to 1997.

It was reported in yesterday's SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST that Sir David had agreed to take the job only after striking a deal with the Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, and that he would stay here for no more than five years.

Senior government sources yesterday claimed that there had not been any discussion between the two over the long-term career plans for Sir David. They also said that the possibility of a Chinese governor being appointed in the early 1990's had not been considered.

A government spokesman said he had been authorised by Sir David Wilson to say that: "To serve the people of Hong Kong as governor is the most important job I would ever want to do."

Senior member of the Legislative Council, Miss Lydia Dunn, said it has been the usual practice for the Queen to appoint the governor with/ut stating the length of service.

"But I hope Sir David will serve a few years longer because any big changes will not do Hong Kong any good during the transition period," she said. "I hope he will serve more than five years."

However, Miss Dunn said she did not mean that Sir David should head the administration until 1997.

An elected councillor, Dr Conrad Lam, stressed that the people of Hong Kong should judge how long one should serve as the Hong Kong governor by his competence and capacity.

He said it was no use talking about the length of office of the governor before realising whether or not he was fit for the job. Dr Lam said the people of Hong Kong should wait and see whether they needed him to stay here for five years, or even longer. "It is possible that we would want him out after serving one or two years, if we find him incapable of being our governor," said Dr Lam.

Another elected councillor, Mr Desmond Lee, said it was understandable for Sir David to expect a higher appointment to wind up his career in the British Foreign Office. "He is a distinguished diplomat and he is already 51. His career in the British diplomatic service will come to an end if he stays in Hong Kong for up to 10 years," he said. But Mr Lee said Sir David should serve at least four years as governor. Anything less would be too short for him to perform well or make an impact.

However, Councillor Andrew Wong believes it is a tempest in a teacup. He said the system of the rule of law was more important to Hong Kong than the term of office of an individual governor.

On whether Sir David would be succeeded by a local Chinese, both Mr Wong and Mr Lee said it was merely speculation. Mr Wong said it was stipulated in the Sino-British Joint Declaration on Hong Kong's future that Britain would be responsible for rule the territory until 1997. It was unlikely for a local Chinese to be appointed governor before then, he said.

However, Dr Lam said he believed China might have been exerting pressure to see whether the British Government was now determined to appoint a local Chinese to be governor.

None of Hong Kong's past governors had their length of service already decided before they took up their office, he said. Since China had been influential here, it was possible Beijing had played an important role in the possible decision to have a Chinese governor before 1997.

"Otherwise it would be too early to say whether we should have a Chinese governor before 1997," he said.

Mr Lam said "nationality and complexion" should not be taken into account when choosing the governor of Hong Kong, which he said was an international city. He said the most important thing was that the governor should place Hong Kong's interests first and be ready to defend them.

BRIEFS

HONG KONG-GUANGZHOU RAILWAY STATION -- Hong Kong, January 15 (XINHUA) -- The new Lowu terminal on the Hong Kong-Guangzhou Railway was opened by acting Hong Kong Governor Sir David Akers-Jones today. The opening of this new terminal, which was built with an investment of 110 million H. K. dollars, marked the completion of the redevelopment of Lowu Station, part of the Kowloon and Canton Railway (KCR) Company's modernization and electrification project. The project is expected to streamline the handling of the increasing number of passengers and freight loads between Hong Kong and the Chinese mainland. The acting governor said the number of passengers passing through Lowu had doubled to 18 million in 1986 since the opening of the KCR's electrified rail service two and a half years ago, more than any other mode of transport. The KCR shipped more than three million tons of freight between Hong Kong and the Chinese mainland in 1985, compared with 2.4 million in 1983. This is projected to reach six million tons by 1990-91. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1607 GMT 15 Jan 87 OW]

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

27 Jan. 1987